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As long as those who write are ambitious of making Cohverts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
WITHOUT referring to the pretensions which have appeared in your periodical publication of Dr. Carey and others, to the merit of saving shipwrecked seamen on a lee-shore, I shall beg, through the same channel, to state, that those who consider how much power and glory this kingdom owes to its maritime commerce, will readily acknowledge, that the person who facilitates the means, by lessening apprehension, in providing against the dangers attending it, is not only deserving the thanks, but remuneration, of the country. The proportion of vessels lost on the coast is, to those that founder at sea, or perish on reefs, at a distance from the land, as nineteen to twenty; and of these, from the disposition of a large extent of the coast of these islands, many are lost so near the shore, that a boat cannot be used for their assistance, for want of a sufficient depth of water to float it, the beach being covered only as the waves roll in; and the sailors, if they commit themselves from their vessel, either are drowned in struggling against the regurgitation, or killed by the violence with which they are dashed against the beach. Under these circumstances, which have hitherto precluded the possibility of rendering them any assistance from the shore, how many ships have perished, year after year, with their whole crews!

I congratulate the country, therefore, that the means have at length been produced that completely meet and overcome the complicated difficulties and distresses of such situations. I was present lately, when a large foreign galiot was driven by a violent storm on the beach at Yarmouth; the weather was severely cold, and the sailors on board so totally benumbed, as to be incapable of using the smallest exertion for their deliverance; repeated endeavours to launch a boat from the shore to their assistance were tried, but in vain; when, on every effort proving fruitless, Captain Manby projected a shot (with barbed

books to it, attached to a rope) from a mortar, directly over the vessel; on the line being drawn in, by the persons on the shore, the shot had taken secure hold, and fixed on some part of the hull, the whole of the rigging having been carried away the day previous to the vessel being stranded. By this means a boat was soon hauled to the vessel from the shore, and the helpless sailors brought in safety to the land, when every other effort to save them proved ineffectual. Every various form in which an accident could be supposed likely to present itself, seemed to be provided against; and I was strongly impressed with the unequivocal sufficiency of this admirable invention.

Few of the objects which we desire are attained at once, and by a single cause, the same wants offer themselves under various features of difficulty, and require to be met with different means. The life-boat invented by Mr. Greathead is of effect in those shipwrecks that happen at a distance from the land; Captain Manby's invention is adapted to those that happen under cliffs, or so near the shore that no boat can be brought into use; where the beach gradually declines (as I have already observed), it is covered with water only as the waves roll in; and in the resorbency, supposing that there is a sufficient depth of water to float the boat, and force it out towards the sea for a moment, it is again driven back by the next wave, to the fury of which the action of the oars does not offer a sufficient resistance; and these obstacles, in a violent storm, are of themselves enough to render all efforts to get the life-boat off to the distressed vessel ineffectual, even if it be not upset in the attempt; an accident, which is almost certain to happen, from the extreme difficulty of keeping the boat with the head to the waves, through want of sufficient power on the action of the oars, or depth of water to use them. Under these arduous circumstances it appears to me, that the person who should invent a means of launching the

life-boat, and getting her off in safety, deserves no less praise than the inventor of the life-boat himself.

This has been done by Captain Manby, by laying out two anchors, with a stout rope between them, at a distance from the shore beyond the surf; when, by a barbed shot, (as before described,) being projected over the stout rope, a power is acquired to haul the boat over the shallows, with the head to the wind and waves; and the danger of upsetting, by turning its side to them, entirely guarded against till it reaches water deep enough to admit the action of the oars; and then, and not till then, the life-boat begins to act with effect. I remember, that when Mr. Greathead's invention of the life-boat was given to the public, and a motion made in the House of Commons, that a sum should be granted him in remuneration, it was opposed by some of the house, on the ground that there had yet been no actual rescue of the crew of a ship by it, which could not have been saved but by such a means. But the motion was carried against this objection; indeed there was no occasion for any such proof. Its use in event of the accident was as plainly to be apprehended, as we know that the most familiar effect must succeed the cause; but, even if this opinion had been allowed to stand good in Mr. Greathead's case, it is obviated in the instance of Captain Manby's invention; he having already, with his apparatus, effected communications with vessels, when it could not be gained by any other means, and had actually saved by it ninety of his fellow-creatures.

The simplicity of the invention, (whatever may be the light in which it may cause it to be regarded by some,) is indeed its highest merit, and greatest recommendation. Those inventions in mechanics, which have been of greatest service to mankind, have been, like most important moral truths, simple and demonstrable to the plainest understanding. It is the distinguishing feature of such things,

Th' invention all admir'd, and each, how be
To be the inventor miss'd; so easy it seem'd,
Once found, which yet unfound, most would
have thought impossible.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Inventions, for the most part, have been the effect of chance, rather than of depth of research; the result of a happy impulse, or met with in the pursuit of some other object. Many of the most

important discoveries in chemistry were made in the vain attempt to gain the secret of transmutation of metals; and yet society has, by almost universal consent, honoured and recompensed the authors, as if the inventions had been effected through a catenation of circumstances, regularly following deep and deliberate research. It is perhaps a secret motive of piety that induces us to caress the chosen and favoured instrument of so much benefit to mankind. But the rewards and honours, which are the inventor's due, are often intercepted by envy, always eager to depreciate the usefulness, or deny the merit of originality, to his production; or his claim is not allowed by the majority of the judges, in these cases, whose perceptions, for want of the medium of a pure taste, find usefulness and elegance in nothing but what is complicated or gaudy; and despise those qualities which are in reality the essence of things. All these remarks either are immediately illustrated or connected by the following anecdote: Columbus, after his discovery of America, was persecuted by the envy of the Spanish courtiers, for the honours which were heaped on him by the sovereign: and once, at table, when all decorum was banished in the heat and ingenuousness of wine, they murmured loudly at the caresses he received, for having, (as they said) with mere animal resolution, pushed his voyage a few leagues beyond what any one had yet chanced to have done. Columbus heard them with great patience; and, taking an egg from the dish, proposed that they should exercise their ingenuity by making it stand on end. It went all round, but no one succeeded. Give it me, gentlemen (said Columbus); who then took it, and breaking it in at one of the ends, it stood at once. They all cried out involuntarily, Why I could have done that! Yes, if the thought had struck you, (replied Columbus); and if the thought had struck you, you might have discovered America.* Superior qualifications and desert in society, have always been attended by envy and malignity; and they have been often compared to the sun, that, by its attractive quality, draws up vapours, which, though they

* I am aware that this story is told of an Italian architect, as well as of Columbus; but this difference does not at all affect the application.

obscure it for a while, are, to those who can discourse of causes and effects, at once a conviction of its splendor and utility. And Captain Manby, too, if he wanted any additional evidence of the merit of his invention, might bring forward the indifference with which it was treated by a distinguished body, and the clamours that have been raised against it by the invidious. Some have opposed his right to the merit of originality, in favour of a man who made an experiment many years since at Woolwich, which bore some resemblance to his, and which the man relinquished, without any intention of renewing his endeavours. The interest with which the conviction of the importance of this apparatus impressed me, induced me to enquire minutely into the truth of this counter-claim; and, as I suspected, I found it impossible to be applied in a storm, and without the slightest shadow of usefulness. Others have said, (deceived, I imagine, by the simplicity of the design, which leads them to think, that it must have occurred before, and which makes the quotation from the poet so applicable,) that they remember to have read or heard of it years ago. I doubt this assertion altogether; but, for mere argument's sake, let us suppose it were invented a hundred years back. Who has ever heard of its application? It will not at all detract from Captain Manby's merit or claim on the public. The reviver of a good custom that has fallen into disuse, has always been allowed the next honors to the institutor. I have neither leisure nor room for such references, but those who have, and may choose to make them, will find, that the custom has taken its name from the reviver, rather than the inventor, and, as far as the tacit consent of society extends, without injustice. When this is the case, surely when one man has relinquished a plan in embryo, or laid it aside, because in his hands it proved abortive, if another take it up after him, and, from the imperfect hints and irregular outlines afforded by the suggestor, by a happier impulse and livelier conception, produces a perfect piece, he deserves the second place at least: and, as it was said by a great man of Virgil as a poet in comparison of Homer; certainly the second, and rather the first, than the third: and, though a division of the honor should be contended for, it seems to me, that he has an exclusive title to that honor and the rewards that are due. I am led to a greater length than I at first intended,

and must beg the patience of the reader: the matter is not susceptible of much ornament, nor is this paper written under relations very favorable to composition; but I trust to the importance of the subject to gain me attention. An official employment for some time past has fixed Captain Manby's residence at Yarmouth in Norfolk, where, from witnessing numerous scenes of distress by shipwreck every winter, he determined, if possible, to lessen those melancholy events; and, by perseverance and repeated experiments, he produced a system which has had the decided approbation of every one whose opinion and judgment can be supposed of weight. In the violent storm that happened in February 1807, I saw two vessels (having about thirty men on board them,) driven on shore at Winterton. The fishermen of this village are celebrated for their daring and indefatigable exertions to rescue lives from shipwreck; but, in this instance, the vessels were driven so near the shore, that it was covered with water sufficiently deep to float a boat only as the waves rolled in, and the moment they were resorbed, the boat was left dry, and dashed to pieces by the violence with which it was precipitated against the beach. After many bold and ineffectual attempts, even at the hazard of their own lives, they were forced to endure the affliction of being idle spectators of the catastrophe: and, with the horror of their situation aggravated by the sight of the shore and safety so near them, the sailors dropped benumbed from the rigging, one after the other, till they had all perished. I shall never forget that night. The despair of the crews! the corresponding agony of the beholders! but no language can do justice to such a scene; and, like the historical painter, I must drop the veil, and leave to the imagination the distress that it is impossible to describe. These fishermen have since been present at repeated trials of the apparatus, and have proved its effectiveness, by having saved a crew with it. "*Cuilibet in arte sua credendum est.*" They have declared that if they had possessed it when these vessels (with many others,) were wrecked, they might have saved, without difficulty, their crews; which, as it was, all perished close to the shore. Let any one now take into consideration the disposition of a large extent of coast of these islands, and the immense amount of shipping employed in our trade, to which the number of accidents must necessarily be

in proportion. Let him search where such records are kept, and calculate how many vessels have been wrecked, in situations where no assistance could possibly be rendered by any boat, with all their crews, which might have been saved by these means. Can the life-boat be brought to act in certain situations without the assistance of Captain Manby's apparatus? Is not the life-boat cumbersome, and not locomotive without much labour? Has not the expence of a general adoption of the life-boat been shrunk from by the nation, and has not the same reason prevented its adoption by private subscription? It is not my intention to detract from the merit of Mr. Greathead's invention, as great praise is due to him; but these are facts, a denial of which cannot be supported. On the other hand, the apparatus produced by Captain Manby, is attended with inconsiderable expence; can be applied with certainty and success by any one who will attend to the directions given; may easily be transported from place to place; and, if stationed at intervals of a few miles on the redoubtable parts of the coast, would be ready at every emergency on either side. Let these facts be taken into consideration, and it will readily be thought with me, that Captain Manby is entitled to the sole merit, and well deserves to be rewarded as the inventor and perfecter, of an apparatus so unambiguously equal to the important occasion for which it may daily be expected to be called into use; and which we trust his majesty's government will, without further delay, carry into full and general effect.

HUMANITAS.

Norwich.

I shall confirm part of my statement by the following letter:

*Roebuck, Yarmouth-roads,
January 6th, 1811.*

SIR,

I beg leave to state for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, during my attendance on the beach yesterday morning, in assisting for the preservation of H. M. gun-brig, *Attack*, a merchant brig was driven ashore at the same place, and her crew, seven in number, were in my presence, rescued from the rigging of the vessel, and apparent certain destruction, in a most admirable manner, by means of a boat drawn from the shore by a line, that, affixed to a shot, was thrown over the vessel from a mortar, under the personal superintendence of Captain Manby. And this morning a galiot, having also come on shore on the beach, her crew, consisting of four Englishmen and five foreigners, must inevitably have perished, but for the prompt assis-

tance of Captain Manby, with his apparatus, and by whose efforts, and by the same means as those employed yesterday, the whole crew were, in my presence, rescued from their most perilous situation; one of them, however, is since dead from his sufferings, in consequence of the severity of the weather. I take the liberty of making this statement to their lordships, conceiving it my duty, in common justice to Captain Manby, whose personal exertions are always prompt in the cause of humanity, and in the present instances have been so happily efficient.

John Wilson Croker, esq.

R. CURRY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE principle of mental deterioration in close corporations, and close committees and clubs, is a necessary consequence of the love of power and domination natural to man. He who is invested with power will always exert himself to retain it, and will seldom abandon or relinquish it, if he possess the means of retaining it by cunning or contrivance. Hence, no member of a close corporation or committee will ever admit any one to become a member, who, he thinks, is likely to dispute his own ascendancy, or contest his opinions or influence. In such bodies, therefore, errors and prejudices are embodied and perpetuated; and philosophy labours in vain in making discoveries in science and morals, while such bodies have influence on the destinies of mankind.

The first step then towards the radical regeneration, amelioration, and improvement, of society in all countries, is to lay open all close corporations, as the corrupt and convenient tools of power, as the willing instruments of mental vassalage, and the bigotted enemies of all discovery and improvement.

This evil ought to be one of the first objects for the correction of a patriotic parliament, and the principle ought to be steadily resisted in every ramification of society from the board of government, through the committees of companies, down to the directors of benefit-clubs. Nothing like a close committee, empowered to fill up its own vacancies, or elected by limited ballot, should be tolerated; no house-lists should be countenanced; those in power should have no concern in re-elections; and all vacancies should be filled by popular election, and, if possible, by the mode of GENERAL BALLOT, deciding by a simple majority, without limitations.

Merit and genius are antidotes to a close corporation. I was lately at one of

of our universities, and heard of a young man of great promise in literature. Ah, said I, he will soon be promoted I suppose; he may calculate on being soon at the head of a college, and perhaps arrive early in life at the highest scholastic honours. You never were so deceived, replied an old M. A., he is already hated by several of the members of Golgotha; and, if he be not very circumspect in his conduct, they will contrive some means of dishonouring, instead of honouring, him. In short, he is the last man in the university to get on here, and he must be content with the slowest gradation of our honours, or exert his talents in some other sphere of action.

On another occasion I knew a learned Parson, who desired to become a member of a learned society, in London, (relative to whose pursuits he had written so much, and too well not to be viewed with jealousy by some of the members,) and, over a bottle of wine, he proposed to a fox-hunting squire, one of his parishioners, that they should both offer themselves as candidates, on the ground that one post-chaise would carry them to its meetings. The squire consented, though he scarcely knew the object of the society; but, as the rector told him, there was a good dinner annually, and some pleasant quarterly meetings, he consented; and accordingly their names were posted with others for the next ballot. The society was, like many others, founded on a principle of exclusion, and three black balls in ten disqualified; a mistaken principle, as a majority scarcely ought not to disqualify, and, of the two plans, I should prefer three in ten to elect, rather than to disqualify, if I wished a society to be great, perpetual, and useful. As nobody, therefore, knew the Squire, no one thought of opposing him; but two rival authors gloried in the opportunity of mortifying the Rector, and made a party to oppose him. In consequence, on the day of election, twelve black balls were found of thirty-six who voted in the ballot for the erudite Rector, and not one for the Squire, who found himself dubbed an F * S, and his worthy neighbour rejected! The Squire, of course, had sense enough to despise a society possessed of a constitution which led it to make so ridiculous a decision; and, refusing to pay the fees, has ever since quizzed the Rector about it, and told the story of his transcendent and superior qualifications for an F * S to some hundreds besides myself.

The history of the Royal Academy is a history of feuds and follies, occasioned by the same false principle of its constitution; and the famous Whig Club has sunk into contempt and utter insignificance, from the operation of the same cause.

The Bank of England, the India Company, and some other great bodies, are under the pernicious dominion of house-lists; hence, are very imbecile, and lose much of their energy and respectability.

Even in the truly popular elections, in the wards of the city of London, the existing members of the common-council have the temerity to join their interests in opposing any new candidate; and they modestly distribute, at the place of election, printed lists, to be filled up by the electors, in which they take care to omit the names of any new candidates.

Of the wretched close bodies, called country corporations, no figure of speech sinks low enough to express the consequences of this false principle of their constitution; and, for the honour of the law and the government, for their own glory, and the good of the people, their elections ought to be rendered open and popular; and, for the sake of their independence and good order, should be made by ballot, and decided by a majority.

Next to a parliamentary reform, and perhaps prior to it, this change in the constitution of corporations and public bodies, ought to be effected by an intelligent people. The evil is, in some degree, the foundation of all others in the social arrangements of the United Kingdom; and all other necessary reforms would be a consequence of reinvigorating these organs of law and power, at present so many foci of corruption and bigotry.

March 6, 1811. COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
 "THE probability that a life of any given age will continue in being to the end of any given term, being a fraction whose denominator is the number of persons living at the given age in any table of observations; and whose numerator is the number of persons living at an age older by the given term, than the given age; and in the case of joint lives, it being the product of the probabilities that each of the single lives shall continue in being to the end of the given

given term," is a doctrine that was suggested by Dr. Halley, adopted by Mr. De Moivre, adhered to by Mr. Simpson, confided in by Mr. Dodson, espoused by Dr. Price, embraced by Mr. Morgan, and assented to by a recent writer, Mr. BAILY. The purport of this letter is, to represent the fallacy of such a doctrine. The definition of a fraction I take to be this: the numerator denotes the number or quantity, and the denominator the distinguishing name of what is numbered. The subject of the present investigation being that of time, that is, its component and fractional parts, it follows, that the measure of the probability of the duration of human life must be expressed by a fraction, whose denominator is a period of time, composed of a specific number of years, and whose numerator is a portion of such period, composed of a less number of years, and a fractional part of a year.

In the first example of Mr. BAILY's first practical question, chapter xii. he asserts: "the probability that a person, whose age is 20, shall attain to the age of 50, or live 30 years, is, according the observations of M. De Parcieux, as given in table 3, equal to $\frac{581}{814}$."

And the probability that a person, whose age is 40, shall attain to the age of 70, or live 30 years, is, according to the same observations, equal to $\frac{310}{657}$. But the probability that both those persons shall live to the end of 30 years, is equal to $\frac{581}{814}$ multiplied by $\frac{310}{657}$: that is, equal to $\frac{180110}{534798}$."

By consulting Nature, in preference to my own imagination, or to any received doctrine, I find the probability that a person, whose age is 20, shall attain to the age of 50, or live 30 years, is, according to the observations of M. De Parcieux, as given in Mr. Baily's third table, equal to $\frac{25.6689}{30.0000}$ years, instead of $\frac{21.3882}{30.0000}$ years, as per fraction $\frac{581}{814}$. And the probability that a person, whose age is 40, shall attain to the age of 70, or live 30 years, is, according to the same observations, equal to $\frac{23.4056}{30.0000}$ years,

instead of $\frac{14.1552}{30.0000}$ years, as per fraction $\frac{310}{657}$.

Thus every step, in true knowledge, affording a glimpse of what lies next beyond it, in the scale of nature, the same unerring law evinces, the probability that both those persons shall live to the end of 30 years, is equal to $\frac{24.6580}{30.0000}$ years, instead of $\frac{10.1034}{30.0000}$ years, as per fractions $\frac{581 \times 310}{814 \times 657}$.

$$= \frac{180110}{534798}$$

It appears to me, that the most essential point of consideration attached to this subject has been wholly overlooked by every author whose name I have mentioned; namely: to keep within the verge of probability. Had this been attended to, that anomalous mode of procedure of multiplying causes without necessity, as evidenced in Dr. Halley's sixth and seventh uses of his Breslau Table, could never have been introduced into the science; nor the fallacy of supposing that a year (instead of being composed of certain portions of time) was made up of a continually fluctuating number of human beings, as taught by the same author, in the second use of the same table, and relied on, as well as amplified, by every celebrated author on the subject since.

In his second example, page 356, Mr. Baily affirms: "The probability that a man, aged 46, shall attain to the age of 56, or live 10 years, is, according to the observations made in Sweden, as given in table 14th, equal to $\frac{3096}{3991}$."

And the probability that a woman, aged 40, shall attain to the age of 50, or live 10 years, is, according to the same observations, equal to $\frac{4027}{4733}$. But the probability that both those persons shall live 10 years, is equal to $\frac{3096}{3991}$ multiplied by $\frac{4027}{4733}$: that is, equal to $\frac{12467592}{12889403}$."

Now the probability that a man, aged 46, shall attain to the age of 56, or live 10 years, (as in the aforesaid example, I find equal to $\frac{8.9219}{10.0000}$ years, instead of

$$\frac{7.7574}{10.0000}$$

$\frac{7.7574}{10.0000}$ years, as per fraction, $\frac{3096}{3991}$.

And the probability that a woman, aged 40, shall attain to the age of 50, or live

10 years, I find equal to $\frac{9.2425}{10.0000}$ years,

instead of $\frac{8.5083}{10.0000}$ years, as per frac-

tion, $\frac{4027}{4733}$. But the probability that

both those persons shall live 10 years, I

find equal to $\frac{9.0959}{10.0000}$ years, instead of

$\frac{6.6003}{10.0000}$ years, as per fractions,

$\frac{3096 \times 4027}{3991 \times 4733} = \frac{12467592}{18889403}$.

In the third example he states: "The probability that each of three lives, aged 20, 30, and 40, shall live 15 years, is, according to the observations made at Northampton, as given in Table 25, equal

to $\frac{4010}{5132}$, $\frac{3248}{4385}$, and $\frac{2448}{3635}$, respectively.

But the probability that all those lives shall continue so long, is equal to the product of the three fractions into each other: whence such probability will be

denoted by $\frac{31883927040}{81801385700}$."

Now the probability that each of three lives, aged 20, 30, and 40, shall live 15 years, (according to the Northampton observations,) I find equal to

$\frac{13.9644}{15.0000}$, $\frac{13.0701}{15.0000}$, and $\frac{12.5836}{15.0000}$ years,

respectively, instead of $\frac{11.7205}{15.0000}$,

$\frac{11.1106}{15.0000}$, and $\frac{10.1018}{15.0000}$ years respec-

tively, as per fractions, $\frac{4010}{5132}$, $\frac{3248}{4385}$,

and $\frac{2448}{3635}$, respectively; but the probability that all those lives shall continue

so long, I find equal to $\frac{13.0505}{15.0000}$ years,

instead of $\frac{5.8466}{15.0000}$ years, as per frac-

tions, $\frac{4010}{5132} \times \frac{3248}{4385} \times \frac{2448}{3635} =$

$\frac{31883927040}{81801385700}$.

By following up the inflexibility of

this immutable law of Nature, through every intermediate link of the chain, to its arrival at the extremity of old age, I find the probability that a person, whose age is 20, shall attain to the age of 95, or live 75 years, is, according to the observations of M. De Parcieux, as given in

Mr. Baily's third Table, equal to $\frac{40.2199}{75.0000}$

years. The probability that a person, whose age is 30, shall attain to the age

of 95, or live 65 years, is, according to

the same observations, equal to $\frac{34.0586}{65.0000}$

years. And the probability that a person, whose age is 40, shall attain to the

age of 95, or live 55 years, is, according to the same observations, equal to

$\frac{27.4802}{55.0000}$ years; but the probability that

all those persons shall continue in being to the end of a term of 55 years, I find,

by the same observations, equal to $\frac{33.6807}{55.0000}$ years, instead of the nonentity

denoted by 0.0000, as necessarily result-

ing from the doctrine subscribed by the mathematical faithful, enrolled in their

court of chancery. I will here make free and ask, whether the expression,

"continue in being to the end of any given term," means any thing, or means

nothing? Should it so happen as to mean something, the plain question is,

what is that something that it does mean? Can the probable continuation of the

existence of an assigned life be equal to itself, and unequal to itself, at one and

the same time? The rule given in page 355, and the result in page 531,

imply that it can. To carry this a little farther: let it be supposed possible

to make the expression, "continue in being to the end of any given term," to

signify some real entity in nature, and that it may be attempted to form in the

mind a clear and distinct conception of such entity; and that the immediate ob-

ject so conceived be a specific period of time; then will the probability that a

person, whose age is 15, shall continue in being to the end of a term of ten years,

as deduced by the law of nature from the register of life and death (as given in

page 530, table the third) be equal to a period of nine years, and the fraction

.5837; the probability that the same person shall continue in being, to the end of a term of 20 years, will be equal to

to a period of 18 years, and the fraction .2394. The probability that the same person shall continue in being to the end of a term of thirty years, will be equal to a period of 25 years, and the fraction .9894. The probability that the same person shall continue in being to the end of a term of forty years, will be equal to a period of 32 years, and the fraction .8101. The probability that the same person shall continue in being to the end of a term of fifty years, will be equal to a period of 38 years, and the fraction .2624. The probability that the same person shall continue in being to the end of a term of sixty years, will be equal to a period of 41 years, and the fraction .8909. The probability that the same person shall continue in being to the end of a term of sixty-five years, will be equal to a period of 42 years, and the fraction .8573. The probability that the same person shall continue in being to the end of a term of seventy years, will be equal to a period of 43 years, and the fraction .3278. And the probability that the same person shall continue in being to the end of a term of eighty years, will be equal to a period of 43 years, and the fraction .5094. But the probabilities that a person, whose age is 15, shall continue in being to the end of the said terms of ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, sixty-five, seventy, and eighty, years, respectively, as deduced by the rule of faith, from the same register of life and death, will be equal to the respective periods of 9.1273, 16.3679, 22.0047, 24.8113, 23.2901, 14.9292, 9.0448, 3.9622, and 0.0000, years. Can the probability, therefore, of the continuance in being of such a life, to the extremity of old age, be, according to the result, in page 531, equal to something, and at the same time equal to nothing, according to the necessary consequence of Mr. Baily's rule, in page 353? Thus it is, that error always contradicts itself.

Trusting that I have made the above statement sufficiently plain to be thoroughly understood, and thereby having succeeded in representing the fallacy of a doctrine so confidentially authorised, so mathematically tolerated, and so implicitly acquiesced in, during the last hundred years; it is only left me now to enquire, on which side of the question conviction preponderates?

NATHANIEL HAWES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING always an admirer of paintings, and for many years slightly acquainted with the late Adelphi Barry, from whose writings I have received more solid information on the subject of the art he professed, than from any other modern author, not excepting Reynolds; I was eager, after perusing a late account of his life and writings, to hear what were the sentiments on those valuable memoirs of the Edinburgh Review, so well versed in the art of bestowing profitable praise, or plausible condemnation.

But, after wading through thirty-four pages of the vainest nonsense that ever was uttered on the subject of the art, to prove that Barry possessed, which we all know, a great deal of inspiring vanity; we come to charges, without proofs, of his misanthropy, uttered in the language of the boldest malice, and a denial that he had enemies, produced in the most inimical terms; and then we begin to see that Barry was not so far out in his suspicions, as this reviewer would have us believe; for no hyena of the desert, on the scent after a corpse long fallen in the sand, can be imagined to more closely track his prey, than this prowling assassin of departed genius has endeavoured to come up with, and mangle, the honest fame of a long-neglected, and late-rewarded, artist.

In his rage to delay the award of merit, which he now sees must, ere long, be allotted to the *maues* of this generous-minded and high-spirited artist, he falls upon the whole tribe of men of genius, who have followed the profession time out of mind; and, not content with advising parents and friends to be cautious how they indulge its whisperings in young minds, he would allow no encouragement to be given to juvenile artists, but such as would enable them to live "comfortably by severe toil and study;" for the reviewer thinks that the stimulus of *want*, is no less necessary than the allurements of ambition, to procure success in this elegant accomplishment.

How he reconciles the living comfortably amid "the stimulant of want," I leave to his cold heart to explain, who perhaps thought they had in this way made Burns a good poet, by creating him an exciseman, as bird-fanciers put out the eyes of nightingales to make them sing.

Yet

Yet in the mouths of these miserable compass-men, and frigid calculators, (not a man of whom is ever destined to taste, much less produce a work of genius,) we find terms of art, and all the jargon of encyclopædial knowledge, so pat, so much of the gift of the critical gab, that many half-informed people even take their notions of art from them; they

"Talk of their Raphaels, Corregios, and stuff,"

as Goldsmith has it, so cleverly, that if you should never hear of their names, you might be induced to think them real artists; that is, provided you knew nothing whatever of the art yourself.

The great object of this calumnious Review, becomes however very clear, to clear-sighted people, about the tenth page, where we find, that next to the reviewer's hatred of Barry, is his anger that Sir Joshua Reynolds should be supposed to have at one time been jealous of his rising fame, whom he calls, in italics, "*the great painter of the age, and the great painter of the country.*" And, as it unravels the malignant web of his sophistry rather more than any other passage of this hoarded venom, allow me to quote it at length.

This unfortunate reviewer, so great an enemy to irascibility in Barry, and who, for ten pages of sly strokes of plausible abuse of all the lovers of the grand, chaste, and severe, style, has

"Nursed his wrath to keep it warm,"

is at length tempted to a short quotation from his biographer, (whom he calls also his panegyrist, to lessen the force of his just praise,) wherein it is asserted, that "perhaps there was a mutual jealousy between Barry and Sir Joshua;" and here the cloven foot appears, when he says, with ridiculous gravity, "that the first part of the statement is true, even" to a much greater degree than is stated. We have no doubt but the concluding insinuation is so grossly calumnious, that scorn at its absurdity only restrains our indignation at its malignity:—"Reynolds jealous of Barry! it were as reasonable to suppose him jealous of the weaver of his canvas, or the grinder of his colours."

Yet, if it kills this enraged reviewer, he must be told, that, if Sir Joshua had been of a jealous temper, he might have been pardoned for indulging it in this case; as he must have felt Barry's great superiority in the grand feature of his art,

the talent for composition; for, while Reynolds only produced, by long studying, one forced progeny worthy to be called an historical picture, (I mean his *Ugolino*) Barry's prolific pencil turned out dozens, the slightest of which might rival that expressive composition. To be sure, Sir Joshua was deprived of the reviewer's advantageous stimulus, *want*; and thence, perhaps, it came to pass, that, while one was obliged to avail himself of the talents of the best engraver of mezzotinto in this country, or any other, has ever seen, in order to give the public the most favourable impression of the work, (not being able himself to execute such a plate any more than a copper-plate printer;) the other not only made the design of his Job and Palemon, pictures that might have made a Poussin jealous, much more a Sir Joshua, but actually engraved them in so painter-like a manner, and with so much effect, without affectation, nay, coloured effect, that, if he had never done any thing besides, posterity would have been from them forced to confess, that he was a truly great artist; and, if he was not the "first dignitary" in his art, from the pictures now before the public, at the Society's rooms, let those who can shew a better series, from any English artist, cast the first stone. The gentle Reynolds had his virtues, his talents, his taste, duly appreciated; his colouring could not be over-rated; but it cannot be concealed that his drawing was so defective, that no prudent friend would wish to bring the subject into discussion. But the indignant Barry never found a friend capable of being a patron, who was a sufficient judge of art to know the extent of his abilities: and, if Reynolds really possessed that judgment which the world allows him, (and which many doubted from the time he presented the Neptune of Bernini to the Academy,) he ought, as president, to have publicly afforded that testimony, and promoted that excellence, in his cotemporary.

On this tender subject, if I am not provoked by this half-bred man of taste, I shall say no more; and the reviewer may console himself in the certainty, that if he does not injure his deceased friend's reputation by idle comparisons, I shall be the last to withdraw a veil from the sacred urn of those departed virtues.

I remember Barry, and regret his weaknesses; but I cannot but also remember his almost intuitive talents, his scrupulous probity, his strict sincerity,

* See Barry's excellent ridicule of these terms.

his manly, though rough, freedom; his just indignation at meanness and vice; and I hereby call upon the author of the Review I am exposing, in the name of a man, whom, if he were living, he would not dare to look in the face without trembling, after this unjust assault, to come forth from his concealment, and produce that "tale of his early perfidy," which, he says, he has heard from authority that appears to him unquestionable. "But the man, (he adds) is gone to his audit! and we have no desire to load his memory with any other accusations, than those of which his biographer has here supplied the materials." Thus closing his attacks on the virtuous dead with dark insinuations, and that affectation of candour which bespeaks a *Tartuffe* of the first water, instead of a fit critic for a thinking nation.

Let this tale therefore be manfully brought forward, with the names of its authors; and, if they fail in proof, of which I doubt not they will, we shall then have the pleasure to clear these aspersions from the character of an honest man; and instead of one libeller, expose two, to the contempt of an insulted public.

A FRIEND TO MERIT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the important duty of correcting that which I apprehend to be a dangerous, as well as too common, illiberality, I regret to find myself in the most unpleasant predicament of having a lady for my antagonist. But mere politeness ought, in reason, to give place to a more serious duty; a sentiment in which I am sure of being joined by the lady herself, whose genius and acquirements are so respectable. I allude to certain objectionable sentiments in Miss Starke's truly poetic ode, On the Goodness of Providence. (Monthly Magazine for December, 1810.) The words in which they are conveyed are indicated by italics, in the following quotation:

But man, too fond of earth, ne'er looks on high,

To read the mystic wonders of the sky;
Or, if he read, no steady credence gives,
Because he hears, and oft, alas! believes
Those fiends accurst, who fain with sceptic leav'n
Would poison all his confidence in Heaven.

Out of respect however to the lady, I will suppose that she availed herself of one species of the *poetica licentia*, by clothing ardent images in words of corresponding ardour, and that, in sober and

rational prose, she would have hesitated to apply the harsh terms of 'fiends accurst' to rational beings, endowed by nature with equal rights of judgment, and even with the equal, although undesirable, privilege, of making the retort courteous of 'damned phanatiques.' We may go still farther in apologizing for a lady and a poetess, who may have been misled by authority as well as imagination, and who may have relied with implicit confidence on the unanimous decisions of those doctors who teach, if not openly, that no faith is to be kept with infidels, at least, that no quarter is to be allowed them. Does not that rational and liberal christian, Dr. Rees, assure us in his sermons, that the chief motive of every sceptic is vanity, and his intention evil; and who would venture to controvert the opinion of a learned separatist from the church, whose very vocation implies every thing which is liberal, philosophical, and condescending; in short, every christian virtue?

February 11, 1811.

L.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL REMARKS ON SHAKESPEARE,

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

Act I. Scene 3.

"THE composition that your valour and fear make in you, is a virtue of a good wing, and I like the wear well." "The true reading," says Dr. Warburton, "is doubtless a good *ming*, a word common to the writers of this age;" but this common word *ming*, Dr. Johnson tells us, he was never able to find. Mr. Steevens, however, has given us several examples of its being in current use as a verb; but, as a substantive, even his indefatigable industry could find none. Thus, Thomas Drant, in his translation of one of the Epistles of Horace:

"He bears the bell in all respects, who good with sweet doth ming."

And Sir A. Gorges, in his translation of Lucan, 1614:

"Which never mings with other stream."

But the passage in question wants no alteration; the metaphor is taken, like many others in the works of this poet, from falconry; and it seems to denote firmness of contexture. "Certainly," says Lord Bacon, in his Natural History, experiment 886, "many birds of a good wing, as kites and the like, would bear up a good weight as they fly." King James I. in his progress from Edinburgh to London, was splendidly entertained at Hinchinbrook-house, the seat of Sir Oliver Cromwell;

Cromwell; and at parting, as we are told, Sir Oliver presented his royal guest, who was much attached to the sports of the field, with "six hawks of an excellent wing."

— No more of that,

I prithee, do not strive against my vows,
I was compell'd to her. *Act IV. Scene 2.*

Dr. Johnson endeavours to obviate the difficulty of this passage, by exchanging the word *strive*, for *drive* or *shrive*; neither of which alterations can claim any preference to the present reading. "Do not strive against my vows," &c. apparently means, Do not let my vows be the obstacle against which your virtue strives or contends; for, being compelled to her, they were involuntary and consequently invalid.

Bertr. How have I sworn?

Dian. 'Tis not the many oaths that make the truth,

But the plain single vow that is vow'd true;

What is not holy that we swear not by,
But take the Highest to witness—then pray tell me

If I should swear by Jove's great attributes
I lov'd you dearly, would you believe my oaths

When I did love you ill? This has no holding

To swear by him whom I protest to love,
That I will work against him: therefore, your oaths

Are words, and poor conditions but unsealed.

Ibid. Ib.

The scope of Diana's reasonings in this speech have been entirely mistaken; and the alterations proposed by the learned commentators, Warburton and Johnson, however specious, are beyond all question inadmissible. Bertram, to obviate the charge of inconstancy, says, "how have I sworn?" to which Diana replies, "'Tis not the many vows that make the truth," &c. that is, 'Tis not the multiplicity nor the solemnity of your protestations that can evince your fidelity, for, to make such appeals to Heaven, is easy and common. But would you yourself, whose oaths are offered as demonstrations, give me credit, if I should swear by all that is sacred my love to you was sincere, when my conduct contradicted my professions? Oaths such as your's are, in their own nature, void of all title to confidence, which swear by him whom you profess to reverence, that you will be true to engagements contracted in opposition to his will. Therefore your oaths, &c.

The conclusion is here very justly and

forcibly deduced from the premises. Since this note was written, I have the satisfaction to find, that the author of the *Revisal* has offered a similar interpretation of the passage.

Act. V. Scene 3.—Dr. Johnson observes, "that Parolles has many of the lineaments of Falstaff, a fellow that had more wit than virtue; and though justice required that he should be detected and exposed, yet *his vices sit so fit in him*, that he is not at last suffered to starve." I confess, however, that I see but little resemblance between these two characters. It is true, they are equally destitute of virtue; but, as to the wit of Parolles, I am yet to learn where it is to be found. Helena scruples not to say that she "thinks him a great way fool;" and the vices which sit so fit in him, are totally different from those which enter into the composition of Falstaff. He recommends himself to Bertram, who is himself represented as a man of no great penetration, by his servile complaisance and parasitical obsequiousness; and imposes upon him, by a superficial parade of knowledge and ostentation of valour. These are vices with which Falstaff is not chargeable; for the braggardism of Falstaff, which is mere flighty, rhodomontade, not calculated or intended for serious belief, is not at all akin to the grave and pompous lies of Parolles. Nor is there a single *trait* in the character of this poltroon, which bears any analogy to the humour, the hilarity, the sagacity, of the fat knight, to his vigour and force of mind, or the irresistible attraction of his company and conversation: and we may certainly add also, to his natural fortitude and courage: though the unlucky and ludicrous circumstances in which he is involved, render this part of his character liable to strong apparent imputations. A most able analysis of this extraordinary dramatic personage, is to be found in the admirable *Essay on the Character of Sir John Falstaff*, written by the late Mr. Morgan.

MACBETH.

The observations of Dr. Johnson, which precede the first and fourth acts of this tragedy, upon the now almost obsolete subject of witchcraft, are very masterly; and exhibit a curious compendium of the once popular system of enchantment, upon which the play is founded.

There I go to meet Macbeth.

Act I. Scene 1.

This

This is the arbitrary reading of Mr. Pope, in lieu of that which is given in the old copy: "There to meet with Macbeth;" and it seems to imply, that the third witch only designed him this favour; whereas they had all agreed to rendezvous on the heath at the close of the battle, which would be ere set of sun. The true reading probably is, "There to meet wi' thee, (that is, *with thee*) Macbeth!" Such a mistake might easily arise from a careless manuscript abbreviation.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover thro' the fog and filthy air.

Ibid. Ib.

"I believe," says Dr. Johnson, "the meaning is, that to us, perverse and malignant as we are, fair is foul, and foul is fair." But why should the witches be so forward to confess their own perverseness and malignity? They are represented as meeting in the midst of a violent tempest, and at the close of their conference, regardless of the war of elements, fair and foul being to them alike, they take their flight according to their several mysterious destinations; or, in their own language, they hover through the fog and filthy air; that is, the dark and turbid atmosphere, as it were, in contempt and defiance of the terrors of the storm.

What haste looks thro' his eyes! So should
he look

That seems to speak things strange.

Ibid. Scene 2.

This phraseology Dr. Johnson would alter thus: "So should he look that *seems* to speak things strange;" the present text meaning, as he says, "So should he look, that looks as if he told things strange." But surely the passage is susceptible of an easier and better interpretation, "So should he look whose countenance is expressive of wondrous things.

— Come, what come may,
Time and the hour run thro' the roughest day.

Act I. Scene 3.

Macbeth, whose perturbed spirit, "in consequence of the prediction of the *weird sisters*, is, to use his own language, "smothered in surmise," entertains for a time "horrible imaginings," with a view to the accomplishment of his aspiring hopes. Yet, recovering himself after a violent conflict, he says, "If chance will have me king, why chance may crown me without my stir." And his ultimate conclusion is, "Come, what come may, time and the hour run thro' the roughest day." The expression is proverbial;

1

and the import is, whatever may befall in all the varieties of situation and circumstances, times and occasions of advancing this great object of my ambition cannot fail to occur.

— Make thick my blood,
Stop up th' access and passage to remorse,
That no compunctious visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose, nor keep peace be-
tween

The effect and it.

Ibid. Scene 5.

This is very harsh; but to change the expression, *keep peace*, for *keep pace*, as Dr. Johnson proposes, would be still harsher. To keep peace between the purpose and the effect, is to cause the purpose to rest in peace; and not to be carried into effect.

Now o'er one half the world
Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The curtained sleep: now Witchcraft celebrates
Pale Hecate's offerings; and withered Murder,
Alarm'd by his centinel, the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch, thus with his stealthy pace,
With Tarquin's ravishing strides, towards his design,
Moves like a ghost.

Act II. Scene 1.

Dr. Johnson is again unfortunate in his attempt at emendation. "A ravishing stride," he says, "is an act of violence, impetuosity, and tumult;" and he would therefore have us substitute *slides* for *strides*. With this alteration Mr. Steevens does not agree: and as a proof that a stride is not always considered as a tumultuous effort, he, with great happiness, adduces the following quotation from Harrington's translation of Ariosto:

He takes a long and leisable stride,
And longest on the hinder foot he staid;
So soft he treads, altho' his steps were wide,
As tho' to tread on eggs he was afraid;
And, as he goes, he gropes on either side,
To find the bed, &c. *Orlando Furioso, Book 28.*

Macbeth. Who's there? What ho!

Lady M. Alack, I am afraid they have awak'd,

And 'tis not doze, &c. *Act II. Scene 2.*

It is plain, that Macbeth, contrary to the common stage-direction, does not enter till after the speech of Lady Macbeth, who, seeing him approach, exclaims, "My husband!" These words of Macbeth, therefore, are spoken from within, in consequence of the noise of voices which he heard, or rather in the agony of his mind fancied that he heard, immediately on the perpetration of the murder. For Lady Macbeth declares, she heard "only the

the owl scream, and the crickets cry." This regulation is necessary to give full effect to the terrible graces of this tremendous scene.

This avarice grows with more pernicious root,
Than summer-seeming lust.

Act IV. Scene 3.

Dr. Warburton reads *summer-teeming*; and Sir William Blackstone recommends *summer-seeding*. These alterations would scarcely satisfy, were alteration necessary; but, if common reading is right, *seeming* is fair, specious, externally becoming. As in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, "the so seeming Mrs. Page. And summer-seeming is that which befits or beseems the season of summer. Macduff, with sufficient complaisance, is willing to excuse his prince's unbounded passion for the fair, as comporting with, and even beseeming, what Shakespeare elsewhere styles, "the May of youth and bloom of lustihood."

Macd. My wife killed too?

Rosse. I have said.

Malc. Be comforted,

Let's make us medicines of our great revenge,
To cure this deadly grief.

Macd. He has no children!

Act IV. Scene 4.

Dr. Johnson cites with just approbation the observation of an anonymous critic, that this is not said of Macbeth, who had children, but of Malcolm, who, having none, supposes that a father can be so easily comforted.

The beauty and propriety of this explanation seem self-evident; and, if farther confirmation were wanting, it might be obtained by referring to the indignant exclamation of Constance, in reply to the consolations offered by the Cardinal Legate:

He talks to me that never had a son!

King John.

But Mr. Steevens tells us, "the meaning of them may be either that Macduff could not by retaliation revenge the murder of his children, because Macbeth had none himself; or that, if he had had any, a father's feelings for a father would have prevented him from the deed. And he knows not, as he adds, from what passage we are to infer that Macbeth had children alive. The *Chronicle* does not, as I remember, mention any.

Could it, however, be necessary to remind Mr. Steevens of the declaration of

Lady Macbeth, in the scene previous to the murder of the king,

I have given suck, and know

How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.

Does the *Chronicle* mention the death of these babes? But Mr. Steevens might have recollected, what is still more to the purpose, that Macbeth, in the soliloquy which precedes his conference with the murderers of Banquo, complains that the sisters hailed Banquo father to a line of kings, and that upon his head they placed a fruitless crown. No son of his succeeding. "If it be so," he proceeds to say,

For Banquo's issue have I fil'd my mind,
For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd;

Put rancours in the vessel of my peace
Only for them, and mine eternal jewel
Given to the common enemy of man,
To make them kings; the seed of Banquo kings!

Rather than so, come Fate into the list,
And champion me to the utterance.

It appears, therefore, that Macbeth's principal motive for the murder of Banquo, was his eager and anxious desire to secure the crown to his own posterity.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LETTERS OF A WANDERER.

LETTER VI.

AT Padley-bridge, a small hamlet situated near the lower extremity of the lake of Ullswater, we breakfasted; and, having left our servants and horses to finish their refreshments, we strolled towards the banks of the Eamont, (the river that issues from the lake,) where the scenery is pretty, though not distinguished by any prominent feature of beauty, or any object deserving particular notice, excepting the high conical hill called Dunmallet, which, rising abruptly from its base, towers to a considerable height above the river, thickly covered with wood, and on the summit bearing the remains of a Roman encampment, now scarce worth the fatigue of ascending to examine, though doubtless once a station of considerable importance. There are formal straight walks cut to the summit of this hill, which in shape resembles a sugar loaf, with the top squared off; but we did not make an attempt to ascend the steep, merely contenting ourselves with tracing a part of a winding path in the wood, by which it may

may be ascended with less trouble and difficulty than by the straight walks. As soon, therefore, as our steeds were sufficiently rested to resume their journey, we pursued the way along the western shores of the lake, the first bend or reach of which displays less of that bold and picturesque scenery that attracts the notice, and calls forth the admiration of all beholders, than its remaining parts, where unquestionably there is to be seen the most perfect assemblage that can be imagined of varied, beautiful, and romantic scenery. In my opinion, Ullswater being infinitely more worthy of admiration than any of the celebrated lakes in Britain; surpassing in sublimity, diversity of objects, richness, and simplicity, even the pride of Scottish lakes, Loch-Lomond, undefiled by the hand of art, uninjured by the false taste of modern improvers; and Nature still maintains her just ascendancy over that which, in the environs of Derwent-water and Windermere, disfigure their original loveliness, and burlesque modern refinements; for surely it is one of the most glaring absurdities imaginable, to erect large shewy edifices and ornamented villas, resembling, in some instances, neither a cottage nor a castle, on spots which Nature has evidently meant, if built upon at all, to bear only a plain, simple structure, suited in its exterior, to the wildness, the romantic features, or the bold aspiring grandeur, of the surrounding objects. On the banks of Ullswater there are very few dwellings, beyond an ordinary farm-house, or cottage, and those few are neither glaring in their appearance, nor erected with a view to display the owner's extensive taste for improvement, without paying the slightest attention to situation, or the visible disposition of Nature in the accompaniments.

But, to return from my digression: As we passed along the woody boundaries of the lake, the heights on either side grew gradually more aspiring; and, about the distance of three miles from its lower extremity, we passed a bold promontory, projecting far into the water, and completely screening the second reach of the beautiful expanse, which here opens to the sight in the most enchanting manner: huge masses of rock, intermixed with trees and shrubs, grey towering precipices, backed by ridges of stupendous mountains, woods, spots of verdure, some small enclosures waving with the food of man, and a few rustic habitations, con-

pose one of the finest landscapes in the universe; while, on the opposite shore, an immense mountain, known by the name of Place-Fell, boldly projects into the lake, and hides the third reach of the water from the sight. Some small islands vary the expanse, and add to the beauty of the landscape. We then passed beneath a range of picturesque cliffs called Yew-Crag, which rise to a considerable height above the road, adorned by numberless aged yews, hollies, thorns, and shrubs, sprouting from their crevices, and for a short time completely hiding the view of Gowbarrow-park, a scene of infinite loveliness, where nature is permitted to preside, and deck her favorite spot in charms the most interesting imaginable.

Nothing can be more exquisitely lovely than the view which here presents itself: the lake, sweeping in graceful majesty, is bounded upon one side by the naked front of Place-Fell, suddenly rising from the water's edge; while, on the opposite shores, low woody promontories stretch into the lake, and the back-ground of the picture is composed of mountains of stupendous heights, and varied shapes, huddled together in the most extraordinary manner, some displaying bare and rocky fronts, and towering to the skies in solemn frowning grandeur; others more mildly receding from the vicinity of their aspiring neighbours, and in their deep and gloomy recesses, forming wild retreats, which a romantic imagination, or a lively fancy, might figure as the abodes of sylvan deities, or the haunts of merciless banditti.

Determined to see all that lay within our reach on this excursion, and particularly desirous of exploring the least frequented spots (though in general I have found them the best worth seeing of any) in the vicinity of the lakes, we resolved on taking a nearer survey of the beauties of Gowbarrow-park, and, ascending nearly half a mile, amidst a variety of interesting scenery, we alighted at the entrance of Lylulph's Tower, a building erected by the proprietor of the grounds, (the present Duke of Norfolk,) for the purpose of a banqueting-house for parties of his Grace's friends, who resort thither to view the charms of Ullswater, or enjoy the amusement of hunting deer in the park, of which there are hundreds of a large size, besides a great number of sheep and cattle. The duke has an ancient seat, where he occasionally passes a short time, at the distance of a few miles from Gowbarrow; it is called Greystock, and

and I have heard is a fine place, but it did not lie in our route, and consequently we did not pay it a visit.

Lylulph's Tower is a square edifice, in the Gothic taste, with towers at the corners, painted windows, and embattled parapet; the stone of which it is composed is of a dark greyish sombre colour, very suitable to the nature of the building; hewn, but not polished. In the interior there are some good apartments, which only require a little addition of furnishing and fitting-up to be extremely comfortable. The views from the different windows are enchanting, and present scenes of the most sublime nature, blended with the soft and rural, in a style of perfect harmony and loveliness. A person we met in the park told us a confused tale of this tower being erected on the scite of a dwelling inhabited by a giant, or some monstrous sort of animal, called Lylulph; but, as we felt much greater interest in the beauties of the surrounding country, than in the simple legend of our guide, we paid not sufficient attention to his relation, to be enabled to afford you particular information respecting either Lylulph, or his concerns. In this park there was formerly a great quantity of fine old trees, which have been cut down; but there is still a great deal of wood growing; much brushwood, and fern, (or brackens, as it is called in all the northern counties) which is so luxuriant, that at a short distance it appears like a thick copse; some I saw of the growth of six or seven feet.

Having viewed the tower and its environs, we pursued the way directed to a celebrated waterfall, in a retired part of the park, to which we were led by a winding path: along the side of a narrow woody dell, through which the Aray, or stream that takes its rise in an adjacent mountain, pursues its noisy course in its progress; forming an infinity of picturesque cascades, and sounding through the glen like peals of distant thunder. At every step some new object to excite admiration and arrest attention, appeared before our eyes.

Trees, shrubs, and rocks, covered in some places with various-coloured mosses, in others bare and rugged, mingled together in "regular confusion;" and after many pauses and exclamations of surprise from my companion, who was less familiar than myself with such romantic scenery, we reached the extremity of the dell, where the precipices unite with terrific wildness; when, cross-

sing a rustic bridge, thrown over the stream, we arrived in full front of the grand cataract, precipitating itself over a descent of one hundred and forty feet, in one unbroken sheet, falling upwards of eighty feet, and pouring its agitated waters into a deep and narrow chasm, surrounded by rocks, covered with mosses and aquatic plants, and overhung from the adjacent cliffs by a profusion of oaks, alder, birch, and hollies, mantling over the rugged steep, and disposed by nature with the most just effect. On the bank facing this noble scene, there is a simple bench, placed for the accommodation of persons who wish to sketch the surrounding scenery, free from the moisture occasioned by the spray of the water, and where the ear is less stunned by the tremendous noise of the cataract than upon the bridge, or overhanging rocks. Here, as you may imagine, we indulged ourselves a considerable time with the sight of this truly magnificent and interesting scene; and whilst contemplating its beauties, the sun, which had been some time obscured by clouds, suddenly burst forth in all his glory, and produced the most brilliant effect upon the quick-descending sheet of water, which shone with silvery brightness as it rushed impetuously from the craggy height; while the drops that hung upon the boughs and knolls around, conveyed an idea of an immense number of diamonds, sparkling on a ground of various-coloured velvet, replete with richness, beauty, and diversity, of shades.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL of a recent VOYAGE to CADIZ.

AS we have heard so much about the Inquisition, I naturally made enquiries respecting it. The establishment is very numerous, and consists of above three thousand officers, throughout the kingdom, and is attended with an expence of upwards of a million sterling per annum; but the punishment of offenders has not, within these few last years, been so dreadful as it was formerly. My friend, the Abbé, tells me, that when occasions have lately occurred for their interposition, some slight exercise of power was resorted to: he related the instance of a young Frenchman who, not long ago, openly ridiculed the miracles of the Virgin Mary, and of Christ; his friends had checked him for his imprudence, and warned him of the danger he incurred; but he persisted in his opinion and was apprehended, and only

only imprisoned for two years; but that such incautious conduct would, fifty years ago, have cost him his life. In some recent cases of mockery, and such like, the inquisition and the priests have relaxed in their severity, requiring the offender only to ask pardon for his transgression.

I shall not enter into the praises or demerits of the Catholic religion; but it appears, that the attachment of the adherents to this faith partakes more of "the outward visible sign" than "of the inward spiritual grace;" for it seems that their excessive shew of piety, serves but as a veil to their want of virtue. The counting their beads, the sprinkling and crossing their faces, and their masses, are performed rather mechanically than religiously; and the great body of the people only appear to practise what the priests require them to undertake. The liberty of conscience is out of the question, the exercise of reason is forbidden, and the Catholic rehearses his creed without being permitted to question its truth: superstition and ignorance go hand in hand. I had a proof of this one day in conversation with a shopkeeper, who was very inquisitive about the English; and, among other questions, he foolishly asked, whether our king ever went to mass? On my explaining to him that the Protestants had a sacrament similar to their mass, and that the king attended it at certain times; he said, that "the English nation was certainly deserving the gratitude of the Spaniards, but that the king was not a good man because he was not a Catholic."

But while the Protestants are degradingly called heretics, and looked on with jealousy, they may consider themselves highly favoured in this country; since a Jew is not permitted to reside here. It is but a few years ago, that one of the tribe of Israel came out with merchandize, and he was not long in Cadiz before the priests scented him; his friends heard of it, and advised him to quit the place without delay, but he did not listen to them: the poor Jew was hunted down, compelled to fly, and with such precipitation that he left his affairs unsettled, and he has not since been heard of by those who are at this moment indebted to him. He probably perished in prison, as it was next to impossible for him to shelter himself in the country, if he even got outside the barriers of Cadiz.

The church sometimes affords a sanctuary to the Catholic, even in cases of the greatest crimes, if he can only get within its walls; there he may live unmolested by justice, or until the injured party may forgive him. I heard of a man who had committed murder, and ran into a church for safety, where he remained some years, and was daily seen by his accusers, who dared not to touch him; they would not pardon him, and at length they hit on an expedient to entice him outside the door; accordingly, the alguacils, or police-officers, went in disguise to the church, and among them was one in the dress of a lady of fashion; they conversed freely with him, and, on parting, the lady designedly dropped her fan while stepping into the coach; the politeness of the criminal induced him to go forward to take it from the ground, (which was exactly what was intended); he went just outside the door, was thus unexpectedly seized, and afterwards punished according to his crime.

I have wished to purchase a small Bible in the Spanish language, but the Abbé tells me, that it is not to be had; Bibles are generally in Latin or French, excepting one edition only, which is in fifteen volumes octavo, containing the old and new testaments; he has shewn me his copy of it, which is beautifully printed with English types, and ornamented with well-executed engravings. The translation was made by Father Philip Scio de San Miguel, who has illustrated it with notes, and dedicated it to the Prince of Asturias (now Ferdinand VII.) to whom he was tutor; and in the frontispiece are their likenesses, representing the pupil and the tutor in their study. The cost of this work is upwards of ten pounds sterling; and as no other edition of the Bible in Spanish is extant, a recourse by the lower orders of the people to the sacred writings is not to be obtained.

In this instance are upwards of eleven millions of people kept in ignorance: but the priests are sufficiently numerous to instruct them in religion, did they at the same time correct their morals. You may judge how the clergy swarm in this country, since it appears that when the last census was made twenty years ago, there were nine thousand in Madrid, which contained not quite one hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants. If the same proportion held good throughout Spain, nearly one-sixteenth of the population would belong to the clerical order.

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You will conclude with me, that one need not wonder much at seeing many of the priests and friars in poverty. In this place, numbers are so poor, that they solicit charity daily from house to house, where a regular provision is made for them, either in money or food; and the poor wretches, old and young, carry a bag of bread, &c. on their shoulders, like the most common mendicant, some of them with a cassock on their back, both ragged and filthy.

The income of some of the convents is considerable, and it is a few only that are reduced to this state of begging; I have not been able to obtain the particular income of any of them, and I understand that the Spaniards are very unwilling to give information to a stranger; it must be a work of time, and under great favour, that any statistical memoranda can be procured, and this is not the period for entering on the subject with them. From the following you may, however, form some opinion of the income of the heads of the church, and of the riches that adorn their places of worship. The archbishop of Seville received in tythes of corn *only*, the enormous quantity of 382,903 fanegas, or about 76,580 English quarters, in the year 1798; and during the year of scarcity in 1804, he received 56,746 fanegas, or 11,349 quarters English; the whole revenues of this cathedral producing upwards of sixty thousand pounds sterling per annum.

The gold and silver ornaments belonging to the cathedral of Seville were estimated to weigh 200,000 pounds; the tabernacle at the high altar was of massy silver, and weighed six hundred pounds. Considerable quantities of this plate has, however, been sent to the mint in the course of the last year, as a donation to the state; and the cathedral at Cadiz has supplied upwards of forty thousand dollars for the same purpose.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THOUGHTS ON THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

AT a crisis in the history of mankind, when the kingdoms of the earth are torn from their foundations, dissolved, and lost in a flood oblivious as the deluge; when, in the place of nations and of sovereigns, which time and greatness have rendered venerable, we see new kingdoms and new dynasties spread before us; while the whole continent of Europe exhibits this fearful change, let us, in this little ark of man, this hitherto

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favoured island, still preserve a relic of the old world, and maintain inviolate our laws, our country, and our prince!

But how is this to be effected?—Not by our fleets and armies alone. They, for a few months, or a few years, may keep the invader from our shores, may preserve quiet within our lands. But the time will come, when what has laid other countries at the feet of foreign despotism, must prostrate England in similar degradation. Nothing can stem the torrent of this fate, but a united people; united by the principle of virtue, as well as of self-interest. Men, who contend for their properties alone, may be bribed from their allegiance by offers of greater wealth. Ambition and avarice both have their price; and the sensualist is more easily purchased than either of the two. We see then, that nothing can give an efficient and steadfast impulse to a nation, but the principle of virtue; and that principle, to have adequate power, must be found in the people; and they cannot produce it but by means, namely, instruction in the knowledge of what is really the good of man.

The poor are the most numerous class in every country; they are the sinews of its strength, or the rapid movers of its dissolution. For this reason did the Saviour of mankind preach the gospel to the poor. Profligacy and cowardice are the natural effects of ignorance, while presumption and turbulence show the tendency of a false education. When the lower ranks of life are taught to read, without the precaution of directing their attention to good subjects, mischievous advisers, and the curiosity natural to the mind, are too apt to throw in their way, and induce them to embrace, works dangerous to morals, religion, and political tranquillity. From this class come the idle and discontented demagogues of the public-house; from consequential pursuits spring the revolutionary mobs of every country. It is true, they have eaten of the tree of knowledge; but, like the first transgressors, they have received poison instead of the food of life.

Thus, it may be seen, and it has been proved by the experience of ages, that education is the principle of good or evil in man. "How shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard?" Man is then to be taught the doctrine of Christ by the lips of the instructor; it is also necessary for mankind to hearken unto his laws to know them; and in the perfection of this knowledge, consists

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the primary business of education. It is the foundation-stone, and the "head of the corner;" it is alpha and omega, the first and the last of our studies; in short, the all of our life; for it embraces every thought, word, and action; it is the brightener of our bliss, the soother of our sorrows, the Almighty's best gift to man, for it unites him with himself.

To this end then it seems, that education, on the liberal and christian plan of Mr. Lancaster, is the most competent. It gives to the student such an acquaintance with the art of writing, and of accounts, as is sufficient to enable him to execute with propriety the usual business of ordinary life; it opens to him the sober use of his reason; it unfolds to him the path of knowledge; and, as the grounds of his progress, and the principle of action, places the Holy Scriptures in his hands. No commentary accompanies them; no fathers of creeds attempt to say, *Believe this, Reject that*: all is the word of God, and as such it is received and revered.

We are not called by Christ to be of Paul, Cephas, or Apollos; we are commanded by him to "search the scriptures; in which are the words of eternal life." He put his divine spirit upon the apostles; they spoke his words, they wrote his words; and it is in the Gospel alone, we can be assured to find them pure from the passion-blinded interpretations of this world. The inspired followers of the Redeemer nowhere tell us: *After times shall come, when greater teachers than even Christ and his disciples shall arise; and they shall better know the will of the Father than we do: hear ye them!* This is the language which too many commentators on holy writ would imply; but let it speak for itself. Know that God has already cried unto us from the Heavens: "This is my beloved son, hear ye him." Then why do the professors of different sects exclaim against the plan of Lancaster, on the plea that it neglects the one thing needful, that it leaves the youth it educates without the rudder of religion! Can religion be found at a surer and purer source than in the word of God? than from the lips of him whose cup presents the ever-living water, of which, "whoever drinks, shall never thirst again." "Is man more just than God?" or is the nature of the immutable altered, that he will now call earthly fire to be mingled with the heaven-lit flame on his altar? No; he has spoken once

and twice, that in the Scriptures of his Revelation is deposited "the word of eternal life!" And there shall all find it in simplicity and in power.

Let this sacred volume, this holy director of the ways of men, this purifier of the thoughts and intentions, be put early into the hands of youth; let them read it, study it, imprint it on their memories, and write it on their hearts; and we shall find in the scholars of Christ the only unswerving practitioners of virtue. Here, in this one little book, we find concentrated the whole substance of all the large volumes which philosophers and sages and legislators ever wrote: we see before us more than all the lore of Greece and Rome, more than the wisdom of all the world; for it is the wisdom of God, "given without measure;" the wisdom of the Eternal One, who, by the tongues of former times, gave knowledge "with measure" to the learned of the earth.

The great end of life is virtue (that is, righteousness); that virtue which pays to our Maker the homage due to him; that virtue which promotes the good of our fellow-creatures; that virtue which makes us happy here and hereafter: and this virtue the Holy Scripture inculcates without commentary, without need of explanation, or any point essentially necessary to salvation. They speak "not as the Scribes and Pharisees, but as of one with authority." Such is their truth, such their power, that did a man find the sacred pages in a desert, amongst unlettered savages, they would be sufficient to lead him securely to salvation. Let us then hear no more that Mr. Lancaster's plan leaves his pupils without religion: "they have Moses and the Prophets," Christ and his Apostles; and surely "one" from the "dead" could not teach them more! No true Christian, no honest member of the Protestant church, can lay his hand on his breast, and answer, as he would before the throne of God,—*that more is necessary towards the knowledge of salvation, than the study of the Holy Scriptures.* Their sufficiency once granted, (and who before so awful a tribunal will dare deny it), the primary objection to the Lancaster scheme disappears; and little now remains for controversy, but to disprove the idea, that education is subversive of a laborious and humble disposition:—a wrong education may, but never a right. Admit the first position in my own argument, and it annihilates this last objection.

jection. If a man best learns his duty by studying the Scriptures, he certainly must improve his disposition to fulfil his task in "that state of life to which it has pleased God to call him." There is hardly a chapter in the whole Bible which does not, in some part, directly or by inference, inculcate the doctrine of industry, and of subjection to lawful authorities. Let such be the lessons first sown in the minds of youth, and "in their old age, they will not depart from them."

This industry, this submission, is taught, not in precept alone, but by example, in the plan of generous subordination used in the school of Lancaster. Boys are there elevated in proportion to their merit, to different offices, as teachers, censors, &c. over the children of less attainments. This scheme has a more comprehensive moral effect than may be at first apprehended. It infuses a lasting spirit of subordination throughout the whole little fraternity; it is inspired by a practice nowhere else attempted, and it is maintained by a conviction of its justice. In the common methods of managing children, a boy is told to respect his parents and his master. The grateful tenderness of a young heart makes him easily admit the first injunction; and the second, he takes on trust. A sort of mysterious reverence binds his obedience. He never once says to himself, "I submit to my kindred and my masters, because I believe them to be wiser and better than I am:" "No, (he cries) I obey them because I am commanded to do so; and I therefore suppose it is necessary, for some reason, that I should be obedient; though I cannot but think that they are not always quite reasonable in their arbitrary will over me!" There is hardly a person who has been taught in the ordinary methods of teaching, who has not had to complain some time or other of the unjustly-exercised "brief authority" of man or woman; and, in this belief, I shall not apologize for the latter part of my young pupil's soliloquy. Time passes away; this boy emerges from under the parental eye; he leaves school; that world in which he is to become an actor is then before him; all men appear upon a par by the right of nature; short-sighted philosophers are ready to say the same thing; rash-judging youths, his cotemporaries, are eager to swear it; and blown up with self-consequence, all degrees of rank, all pretensions to superior merit,

meet his contempt. None have any controul over him, but as they affect his interest or his pleasures. "Who made thee a judge over me?" he would say to any discreet neighbour who would attempt to influence him to good, or to reprove him for wrong.

But with the Lancaster plan, the habits which the youthful mind acquires have quite a contrary effect. No mysterious power is here exercised over the pupil. He is surrounded by a little world of human beings of the same juvenile standing as himself; and by these very young ones, who in other respects are his equals, he finds himself taught, advised, reprov'd, commanded: and why? The reply is immediately made to him: *they are better informed than himself; they are capable of teaching him good things that he knows not.* For these reasons, he sees his equals are put in authority over him; a superior power observes that they do it justly, and he reveres, submits, and obeys them.

These impressions he carries with him into the general concerns of life; and, from parity of argument, he believes every man in higher stations than himself to have a claim on his respect and deference; and he pays it cheerfully till, comparing the great man's words and conduct with the unalterable rule of right, perhaps he finds him undeserving: veneration and its effects must of course then cease; and thus, none but the wicked, the disobeyers of the laws, need fear insubordination from a pupil of the school of Lancaster.

By simplifying the manner of teaching the essentials in a plain education, and by rendering the means cheap to the purchaser, a door is opened, which admits, not merely hundreds, but thousands, to the temple of Saving Knowledge. Small is the provision requisite to bring together those who "hunger and thirst after righteousness;" "only a few barley loaves:" but they will feed a multitude, for the Lord is with the dispensers: "he broke the bread and blessed it."

Under this beautiful plan of Mr. Lancaster, we see the infant-outcast snatched from "the way that leadeth unto hell." We see the offspring of guilt and poverty taken from beggary, from vice, from premature death. The boy is taught to pray, and to eschew the curses of his evil tongue; he is made to look to God as the rewarder of his labours; not towards the ways of picking and stealing, not to the highway, to shop-lifting, to murder,

murder, and to the gallows, as the end of all things. In every want he is to work honestly with his hands, and to trust to Providence for a decent maintenance here, and a glorious existence hereafter. The girl is removed from the temptations of squalid idleness, from theft and prostitution, from blasphemy, and all the horrors attendant on female weakness, remorse, and despair; she is rescued from all this, and given again to the world a virtuous, useful, happy, member of the family on earth, and in Heaven. My God! can any one contemplate this plan for the salvation of thy creatures, and yet reject it as dangerous! Is it dangerous to render Newgate an uninhabited place? Is it dangerous to see the brothels of London void of their unhappy victims? Such would be the effects of a general adoption of Mr. Lancaster's plan; and such is now the good which is growing up, in at least thirty thousand youthful bosoms of this empire. Thirty thousand sounds a great number; but when we compare it with the multitudes of miserably neglected children, who are in these lands, children who must, in their adult age, become members of the body politic, either to its good or mischief, we cannot but wish that there were thirty times thirty thousand; that every seminary for youth were grounded on the plan of Joseph Lancaster.

Some people establish a dislike of the plan, from an idea that it was not originally Mr. Lancaster's, but that he owed the design to Dr. Bell. This is a most ridiculous objection. As well might the students of Cambridge refuse to submit to the college laws, on a plea that similar ones are made use of at Oxford. It is not for Mr. Lancaster or Dr. Bell that I contend, (I never had the pleasure of seeing either of them), but it is for the plan. If it be good, let it be adopted; and let the consciousness of the invention be to the bosoms of the inventors; the pupils have nothing to do with that part of the subject. Paul taught in one place, and Peter in another, but both preached of Christ, and the doctrine was received as of one. So then let it be with the parties which now contend about names. Mr. Lancaster has acknowledged in the most ingenuous manner, the part of his system he owes to Dr. Bell; and let not the friends of the latter do the venerable doctor such an injury, as to lead the world to infer that he repines at the increasing glory of his

fellow-labourer. These contentions might awaken a suspicion, that the spirit we now revere, as that of charity, is not of God but of men; that it befriends in the open street, when it would desert in a corner. Let these disputants be convinced, that he who labours for Christ, labours for a master that will repay; and, being so impressed, we shall hear no more of calumnies which can only prejudice the indiscriminating against, not merely the parties, but the cause.

The tolerant scheme of making the Scriptures the first and only book of religious doctrine, which Lancaster puts into the hands of his youth, is the only one that would be likely to introduce a spirit of reformation amongst our Roman Catholic brethren of Ireland; and therefore to render that object no longer necessary: were schools on this plan introduced into all the towns and villages of Ireland, catholic parents might easily be influenced to send their children to so unprejudicing a seminary, and the consequences are obvious. The young mind would receive early, clear, and lasting, impressions of divine truth; and it would hardly be ever after in the power of the Catholic priesthood, to mislead their judgments. By these means, the good seed sown will gradually and peaceably bring forward the harvest, which will finally turn the sword of discontent into the sickle, and the poor reprobated rebel, into the industrious and loyal subject. These are the arms which befit a Christian legislature to use. Let then the finger of Christ touch the wounds of that bleeding country, and we shall see that it will be "whole."

If then, such may be the anticipated effects in the sister kingdom, (where the Catholic priests, from their ignorance, &c. have lost all their influence,) where the people are indeed wandering about like sheep without a shepherd; let us then pray that such labourers as those we have described, may be sent amongst them; and Christ, speaking from his own Scriptures, to their hearts, will soon bring them in peace to his fold. This attention to the education of the people, is the only true ground of domestic policy; for a country can only be lastingly great, in proportion to its virtue; and its virtue is not comprised in that of a few individuals, but must comprehend the integrity of the greater mass of the people at large. It was thus Lycurgus planted the strength of Sparta; it was thus, Solon tried

tried to uphold the grandeur of Athens: and on this platform did Moses lay the foundation of the Jewish commonwealth. It is the language of Nature: it is the voice of God.

Shall we not then hail the laying of the first stone in the realms of Britain? Shall we not regard the religious education of our fellow-subjects, as the pledge of our country's salvation? Do we not foresee observers of the laws, and dauntless defenders of them, in every man who confesses the name of Christ, and stedfastly resolves to bear witness to his "faith," by his "works?" To these men, to these subjects of Jesus, I look for the regeneration of this nation; I regard them as the ark of its strength. They are the men who will stand by the constitution, the king, the country, to the last drop of their blood: they are the men who, through the blessings of God, (who ever yet protected a righteous nation) will maintain the being of England, and the glory of its crown, against all that ambition would dare, all that usurpation would assume, all that treachery would attempt. "God is on their side, and the gates of hell cannot prevail against them." I. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is something so soothing to the vanity of mankind in the respect and adulation which riches command, that those accidents which deprive us of them, are, of all misfortunes, the most keenly felt, and the most sincerely sympathised. Our grief for the loss of a friend is soon dispelled by the variety of other enjoyments which we possess, but of that of our fortune every occurrence reminds us. The gifts of fortune may indeed be despised by the philosopher, who has never enjoyed them; but he only can appreciate their value, who has been deprived of them. Men who have been accustomed through life to the luxury of a palace, will no more be reconciled to the poverty of a cottage by philosophic declamation on the vanity of riches, than experience relief from a fit of the gout, by affecting the insensibility of a stoic. Religion alone, the balm which heals all our wounds, can render the change supportable. To him who has lost his portion in this world, the hope of reward beyond the grave is the only consolation.

I was led to these reflections by a

visit which I received a few days ago from a lady who for many years has acted a conspicuous part on the theatre of fashion. Melissa is the daughter of a clergyman in the west of England, who, dying young, left her, when she was scarcely one-and-twenty, in possession of a fortune, which by proper management would have supplied all the necessities of life, and have afforded some of its superfluities. Fraught with notions of the felicity of a London life, Melissa quitted Devonshire as soon as she had arranged her affairs, and took a splendid house in Gloucester-place. A stranger to the customs of the world, and totally ignorant of the value of money, the system of expence which she adopted would quickly have reduced her to beggary, had not her beauty and good-nature attracted the notice of a young gentleman of large fortune, and induced him to marry her.

Melissa was now in possession of every blessing which her heart could wish. She whirled in the vortex of dissipation, and was the object of general admiration at routs, theatres, and concerts. For some time her felicity was unclouded; but as perfect happiness is not proper for man in his present state, Melissa experienced a reverse of fortune by discovering the infidelity of her husband, for whom, with all her dissipation, she entertained a very serious affection.

Florio, who had no other object in marrying, than the possession of the person of his wife, no sooner found himself uncontrolled master of that, than he began to find the beauty of other women equally attractive. As Melissa brought him no fortune, he thought himself at liberty to place his affections where he chose; and, as he was determined not to be very scrupulous in observing the conduct of his wife, he saw no reason why he should put any restraint on his own.

For some time his gallantries were undiscovered. His conduct was however so notorious that it could not long escape the observation of Melissa, who glittered in his own circle. Dark surmises first made her uneasy, malicious insinuations roused her jealousy, the coldness of her husband strengthened her fears, and an assignation at a masquerade, to which she was an eye-witness, removed every doubt of his inconstancy.

This was a dreadful affliction to Melissa. It affected her very deeply; but, far from recriminating on her husband, she

she resolved to endeavour, by the most rigid attention to her own behaviour, to regain his affections. But alas! there is so slight a difference between guilt and dissipation, that unless the latter is quitted (a sacrifice which Melissa was unable to make) the imputation of the former can seldom be avoided.

Melissa's only consolation in her hours of solitude (for hours of solitude and reflection *will* intrude on the busiest and most dissipated) was a very fine boy whom she bore her husband within a twelve-month of their marriage, and who was now about four years old. Her affection for this child was so unbounded, and her indulgence so ill-judged, that little master soon found himself the more powerful of the two. Florio was also very fond of his son, and spared no expense on his education. Unfortunately both parents were too fond of the darling to expose him to the rude buffets of a public school; but as Florio was determined to give his son the education to which his birth entitled him, he placed him under the care of a private tutor, a man who had no other object, or indeed ability, than to flatter the boy's vanity, and to court the father's favour.

It commonly, I think, happens, when two people fix their affections very strongly on one object, that they gradually feel an affection for each other. This at least was the case with Florio and Melissa. It was some time indeed before the former could reconcile it to his conscience, as a man of honour, to ask pardon of his wife; nor did the latter, who had long been disgusted by her husband's irregularities, very cordially meet his overtures. Time, however, and mutual sympathy, effected their reconciliation.

Such was the situation of this pair when I was introduced to them. Their affection appeared to be very sincere, but as the fashionable circle in which they moved rendered my acquaintance neither honourable nor advantageous, they quickly dropped it, and from that time, which is nearly twelve years ago, I never heard from them.

About a fortnight ago I was surprised by a visit from Melissa in deep mourning, and in extreme distress. Her looks were so changed, that, had she not discovered herself, I should not have recognized the toast who had set so many hearts on fire.

"I am come," said she, (as soon as her tears would allow her to speak,) "I

am come to you for advice. I have, I confess, no claim to your friendship; but I am sure you will have the generosity to forget my past ill-treatment in my present affliction. O sir, you remember me glittering in all the insolence of fashion, the victim of dissipation, the gayest of the gay! You now see me bereft of all my honours, poor, sick, and friendless! And yet I would not exchange my present situation for all the splendour of my former life. Then I was vain, insolent, and guilty. There is nothing that can bring a votary of fashion to repentance and reflection, but some sudden stroke of adversity, sent by heaven to reclaim them.

"Soon after we lost sight of you, my husband, whose constitution was much injured by a long course of intemperance, died in a consumption. We never had a settlement, but he left me by his will 2000*l.* a-year, with nearly 10,000*l.* in ready money. The remainder of his fortune he gave to his son. The latter, who was then at college, no sooner found that his father was dead, than he quitted the university and came to London; and, though under age, contrived to persuade the trustees, in whose hands his fortune was lodged, to advance him a very large sum. With this, regardless of my affliction, and without the least respect for the memory of his father, he set off to Italy, and remained there till he had spent the whole of the money he had received, and nearly as much more, which he borrowed on the strength of his expectations. About sixteen months ago, Altamont came of age, and took possession of his fortune, which was altogether little less than 5000*l.* a-year. My annuity was secured in the funds. He offered, if I would relinquish it, to secure an equivalent sum on his landed estates. To this proposal, as I had no doubt of his integrity, whatever anxiety his extravagance had given me, I immediately assented. I began to be a little uneasy at finding he was more ready to receive my money, than to perform his own part of the agreement; but when I pressed him to remove my anxiety, he told me that he was going to Yorkshire to arrange his affairs, and that on his return he would immediately settle my annuity. This scheme was rendered so plausible by the greater part of his estate being in Yorkshire, that I was induced to acquiesce in it. He set off on his journey; but, to my infinite astonishment and terror, I heard, in about three

three weeks, that he was gone to Bath, where he had been so pressed for a debt of honour to an immense amount, that he was obliged to mortgage nearly one half of his fortune. I instantly wrote to him, and entreated him in the most affectionate terms to consider to what a state of ruin his continuing in such a course of extravagance would reduce both himself and me; but to no purpose. He was deaf to my admonitions. Month after month did I in vain endeavour to find him out, tortured with all the agonies of expectation, and enduring the extreme of penury. My endeavours were ineffectual. About three weeks ago, I learnt, that, after squandering the whole of his estate, he had shot himself at a gaming-house at the west end of the town."

Here Melissa's grief interrupted her narrative. I endeavoured to sooth it as well as I could, and persuaded her, till she had arranged her affairs, to consider my house as her own. She accepted my proposal with tears of gratitude, and continued under the care of my family, while I exerted myself in collecting the remains of her shattered fortune, so as to secure her declining years from poverty and distress.

My first enquiries were directed to the hotel where her son lodged, at which I learnt, that the evening before the fatal night, he had delivered a packet to one of the waiters, addressed to his mother, but without a direction. This packet I conveyed to Melissa, who, on opening it, found the following billet:

"To your ill-judged affection I owe my ruin. But this night determines my fate. If I am unfortunate, my distress, and my existence, terminate together. I leave every thing to you. ALTAMONT."

To describe the feelings of Melissa on reading these lines is beyond the power of language. For some time they deprived her of reason. By degrees, however, her tranquillity returned; and I am certain, that, when the greatness of her grief had subsided, she enjoyed a peace of mind far more exquisite than any pleasures which she had hitherto experienced. It was a sensation springing from a thorough conviction of the insufficiency of the world to afford lasting peace, and from a dependence on the mercies of heaven, and the comforts of religion.

Such was Melissa, and such she is now. I offer no comments on her life; but if you think the narrative affords a moral worthy of a place in your miscellany, I

sincerely hope, that those whose situations it may suit, may be led to reflect on their conduct before it is too late.

Homerton, GEORGE FAUVELAND,
Nov. 30, 1810.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE following answer to the query of your correspondent Copernicus, jun. is suggested by your reader A. B.

As the mass of matter in the satellites bears a very small proportion to that in their respective primaries, the operation of the gravity of the latter, must have a very powerful effect upon the former. Hence, had the satellites a rotation about their axis, so as to present different parts of their surface in succession to their primaries, their seas, if seas they had, would be subject to such immense tides, as must overwhelm and destroy the land. May not this be the inconvenience, or ruinous consequence, rather prevented by the law which confines them to a single rotation during their periodic revolution about the primary.

The phenomenon, the final cause of which is here endeavoured to be assigned, has been ascribed to the secondary's being so constituted, that its centre of gravity is nearer to the side which looks to the primary than to that which is more distant. If this be the case, as seems highly probable, we are presented with another striking proof of the unerring wisdom of the great Author of nature. For, in consequence of this arrangement, the seas in the secondary are restrained from rising to too great a height over the land on the side next to the primary, which must otherwise happen, in consequence of the powerful attraction of the latter.

The above conjecture rests upon the assumption that, there are seas in the secondary planets, of which some astronomers are much disposed to doubt, with respect to our moon at least. From any observations, however, that have hitherto been made upon the moon, there does not appear to be an absolute necessity of denying the existence of an atmosphere and seas upon her surface; on the contrary, the very extensive plains, visible upon her disc, strongly impress the mind with the idea that they are fluid. But, even supposing the moon to be at present destitute of an atmosphere and seas, it is by no means certain that this has been the case always. She may have undergone some great change; she may have

have waxed old; she may be in a state of renovation and of return, to be a fit habitation for animals of a constitution similar to those upon our globe; and to the former, and the future, more useful states of the satellite, her motions and external relations, though not so necessary in her present situation, may be more peculiarly adapted.

March 8th, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALBEIT unused to abstract speculations, my musings on "Copernicus's" query, (which met my eye in your last Number) have led me to some observations, which may perhaps find a place in your next Number, if unoccupied by a worthier claimant. The benefits which accrue to the satellites, from their always presenting the same hemisphere to their primaries, can, I imagine, be duly appreciated by their inhabitants alone, as they only perceive the utility of the appointed length of their days, which, in reasoning from analogy, we must conclude are adapted to their peculiar circumstances. The cause of the same hemisphere being thus presented, arises it seems from these Satellites turning once only on their axis during the period of revolution round their primaries, and, as the length of the natural day in any planet depends on the length of time it requires to turn on its own axis, this day must vary in these secondary planets according to the different portions of time in which they revolve round their primaries. If an inferior planet, to enable both its hemispheres to enjoy the light of its primary, were not to turn on its axis at the same time that it revolved round the primary, the length of the day would be regulated by the period of the primary's revolution round the sun, which might put the inhabitants to great inconvenience. Now, as throughout nature, we find a constant adaptation of the creatures to the circumstances in which they are placed, or vice versa, we must suppose that the creatures of the moon find their advantage in the length of their day, (viz. twenty-seven of our days and five hours,) and, to all the rest of the satellites, the privation of the light of their primary to our hemisphere is in all probability more than compensated by the convenient length of their days. Ignorance is indeed prone to think further investigations useless in a subject that it cannot comprehend, and I am

aware of my liability to incur this censure, when I profess to consider all conjectures vain as to the immediate utility of these arrangements, of which the inhabitants of the satellites can alone judge, and which "while this muddy vesture of decay doth hem us in," we cannot comprehend, though we may hope the time will arrive when we shall see all doubtful things made clear.

If I have not transgressed my proper limits, I beg to add a few remarks on some astronomical terms, which I think ought to keep pace with the improvements of the science itself; those of the rising and setting of the sun, the sun's path in the heavens, and several others equally figurative, are still in use, while the errors which gave rise to them have been long exploded: the young mind is familiarized to the ideas they excite, and cannot easily divest itself of them. An obstacle is thus laid to the reception of truth; and I have known young persons go through the common routine of astronomical lectures, without obtaining any clear conceptions of the relative situations of the heavenly bodies, from early but strong impressions of an erroneous theory. Why then not abandon these figurative expressions to poets, and familiarize the young mind to the truth, by clothing it in its own native simplicity?

PENSATRICE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE writer who, in your last Number, page 156, has given us an account of the latter part of the life of the Maid of Baldock, has not favoured us with any account of her youth, nor the event which gave rise to the celebrated song; therefore, the following information may not be unacceptable to the lovers of rural manners.

The maid of Baldock's mill, had at one time four lovers; "the grave and the gay, the clown and the beau." The first of these was a young clergyman; the second a gentleman, young and gay; and the other two were well described by the "clown and the beau."

Love inspired the Muse of this young divine, and it was he who wrote the song, which was at that time, and for many years afterwards, universally admired. This maid of the mill was extremely beautiful, and it was said, that this young divine was deeply in love with her; and indeed it appears so from the four last lines of the song. This maid was as

modest

modest as she was beautiful; for, after the song was published, it was very difficult for a stranger to get a sight of her.

The writer of this article had the above account from a gentleman who knew this celebrated beauty, about the time that the song was published. W.

St. Austin-street.

P.S. Mr. William Mason, the poet, invented the piano-forte.—*Sup. Ency. Britannica*, vol. 2, p. 866.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. Knox, in his Essay on the Life and Writings of Dr. Jortin, makes the following remarks: "Among modern Latin poets, there are few who do not yield to Dr. Jortin; the little ode in which the calm life of a philosopher is compared to a gentle stream gliding through a silent grove, is highly pleasing to the mind, and perfectly elegant in composition." I should suppose, that there are few of your readers who have not read the ode to which the doctor alludes; but for the benefit of those few it is here subjoined:

Qualis per nemorum nigra silentia
Vallesque irriguas, et virides dumos,
Serpit fons placidus murmure languido
Secretum peragens iter:

Flexas per patrios circumagens aquas
Paulum ludit agros, et sinuat fugam,
Donec præcipiti jam pede defluens
Miscetur gremio maris:

Talis per tacitam devia semitam
Ætas diffugeat, non opibus gravis,
Non experta fori jurgia turbidi, aut
Palmæ sanguineum decus.

Cumque instant tenebræ, et lux brevis occidit,
Et ludo satura et fessa laboribus,
Somni frater iners membra jacentia
Componat gelida manu.

In referring to Dr. Jortin's *Lusus Poetici*, I find the ode, verbatim, as above; the same is also to be found, with the variation of about half-a-dozen words, among the poems of Vincent Bourne, under the title, "Votum." I think Dr. Knox must have seen it there also; what reason he could have in attributing it to Dr. Jortin, in preference to Bourne, I am at a loss to conjecture. It must, however, be evident to every one, that it cannot be the production of both of them: the writer of this will therefore be obliged to any one who will inform him, through the medium of your Magazine, to which of them it really belongs, and how it came to be inserted

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both in Bourne's poems, and in the *Lusus Poetici* of Dr. Jortin. The fame indeed, of both these scholars, is too firmly established to be in the least injured by the tearing out from their works the leaf which contains this ode. The chaplets which encircle their brows are composed of every sweet, of every choicest flower; their fragrance is too strong to be destroyed by the plucking out of this, a flower of most exquisite perfume; it is nevertheless right in literary, as in every other species of property, to render unto every one his own, or, to speak in the words of Dr. J. himself,

"*Palmarum qui meruit, ferat.*"

Coventry, 1811.

D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have thought the letters which I have hitherto sent you, deserving a place in your Magazine, I am induced to believe that the following will obtain similar favour.

In the 28th volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, for the year 1758, page 307, Mr. Emerson called the attention of the public to the theory of the equilibration of arches, which he had before published in his works. It is manifest from this paper, important as to the elucidation of Mr. Emerson's idea of an arch, as well as from the accompanying diagram, and the diagrams in his publications, that Mr. Emerson conceived that arches were built by inverted offsets, and he was unacquainted with the circumstance, that voussoirs invariably in Europe, whatever may be the custom in China, are the constituents of an arch. There can be no mistake respecting this fact, as in those diagrams the joints of the stones or bricks of which his arch was to be composed, are shewn.

Dr. Hutton, in his work on this theory, defines an arch "an opening of a bridge through or under which the water passes." Others, who support this theory, when compelled to the admission of voussoirs, say that, by the theory, they must be infinitely short. Dr. Hutton, so far from considering that voussoirs have any relation to the theory, speaks of them as quite separate things, in the same manner as he does of the balustrade, or cornice; and gives the following practical rule, by which he evidently considers the arch out of the reach of the theory, or otherwise so eminent a mathematician could not

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have

have given so unscientific a description of it. "The key-stone should be about $\frac{1}{5}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$ of the span, and the rest should increase in size all the way down to the impost; the more they increase the better." In the propositions, he considers the whole thickness at the vertex as so much wall standing upon a mathematical curve, in the same manner as Mr. Emerson does. Even in speaking of the arch of Blackfriars-bridge, he considers the whole thickness at the vertex as wall, and the arch, as he above defines it.

The leading proposition of Emerson's theory, is thus: "The nature of a curve forming an arch being given, to find the nature of the curve, bounding the top of the wall supported by that arch, by the pressure or weight of which wall, all the parts of the arch are kept in equilibrio without falling." Here the arch is considered as something given, not something to be discovered; it is true, if the arch is to be considered as of infinite thinness, it would be absurd for any useful purposes to attempt to determine its shape; but it would be mathematically proper to discover the infinitesimal increments from the vertex. If it is of some thickness, as practice requires, it is anomalous to set about determining what it shall bear, until it is itself determined; for its extrados is the curve upon which the Emerson theory proceeds to determine the wall to be placed upon it.

As by this, or, rather as it may be significantly termed, the *wall theory*, the arch can have but an imaginary existence, it follows that in proportion as the arch is practically secure and stable by the increase, in consequence of the depth of the voussoirs, in that proportion it is insecure and unstable by the theory. What the wall is, as applied to bridges, which is to stand upon the arch, an architect would be at a loss to guess; but it is consistent that an imaginary wall should stand upon an imaginary arch.

Were the *wall theory* the true theory, the propositions could have no application in respect of bridges among scientific men. The practice of arch-building from Michael Angelo at the Rialto, through the most enlightened architects on the Continent, to Mr. Labelye and Mr. Mylne, have been to increase each voussoir in depth, from the vertex to the springing: nor has there been wanting eminent mathematicians to confirm this principle, and the relative increase has not been a matter of guess; hence, if the arch have substance, the propositions of

the *wall theory* must be framed anew to a novel series of curves; if the arch be spiritual, then the infinite ascension of the two points of the forked extradoses of the semicircular, elliptical, and cycloidal, arches, have properly intercourse with the aerial regions; or these, and the unicorn of the cissoid, might serve at Balniberbi, to prevent the descent of the flying island of Laputa.

It is not difficult to conceive, that the mathematician who, in a mathematical work, could seriously give an account of an automaton which could play at chess, might have his risible faculties so organised as to be unsusceptible of the absurdities merely exemplified in the diagrams of this theory. But it is difficult to conceive that an enlightened philosopher should thus slander "most innocent Nature." "She, good cateress, means her provisions" for the uses of mankind: in the contemplation of a bridge, she could not have prescribed a form which would render it impassable; the bounty of Nature, in respect of bridges, has exceeded any other instance of her providence. What in other cases are impediments to perfection, in this instance are auxiliaries; what in other cases oppose the artist, and increase his errors, in this instance assist him, and are antidotes to his mistakes: could a semicircular or elliptical arch be built after the *wall theory*, cohesion and friction might prevent for a minute the ruin which, without their aid, must instantly ensue.

The first proposition on which the whole of this theory depends, most certainly does not apply to the question of the equilibration of arches, and is not true in itself, as stated in the tracts in the support of this theory; it is still further from the truth than the proposition of the funicular polygon, acted upon in a vertical plane by weights in different points of the cord, when the weight of the cord itself is not taken into the account. In the question of an arch, it is all cord—all voussoirs. When the voussoirs balance each other, there is no wall but the parapet or fence-wall, which, it is hardly possible to believe, has been thought to be in the thickness the depth of the vault. The filling-in of the spandrels, is but another mode of balancing the voussoirs, or giving them the same perpendicular action, when from economy, or other causes, it has been judged expedient to give the arch-stones on the face the same depth. In this primary proposition, the tangential forces are neither

neither opposite, nor are they equal; and those forces are assumed which are to be discovered, and that is to be found out which is given.* In the question of the equilibration of arches; justly considered, some one force is given (generally that at the vertex, as there the perpendicular action is equal to its whole absolute gravity,) to find the two adjoining forces; or any others in the system, which is precisely the question of the simple catenary, where there are no weights but those incorporated in the chain. The *vall theory* is a plagiarism, garbled and misunderstood, from the familiar mechanical method of suspending from a chain bits of chain, their lower extremities forming a given line of roadway to determine the curve. This method is untrue, and could only be made to approximate to truth, as Dr. Robison has observed, by making the voussoirs bear the same proportion to the weight as the chain does to that of the bits of chain. The result from this operation is untrue, inasmuch as it differs from that of the simple catenaria.

In the investigation of the catenaria, the powers considered were the absolute gravity of the particle, or link, "*absolutam gravitatem particulæ Dd;*" and that part of the gravity which acts perpendicularly, "*gravitatis partem eam quæ normaliter in Dd agit:*" now it is admitted by all, that the actions of the voussoirs of an arch are similar to the links in a chain, and that the conclusion elicited from the one, that the action of gravity, perpendicularly exerted on the correspondent parts of the chain Dd, will be every where the same, "*gravitatis actio in partes correspondentes catenæ Dd normaliter exerta etiam constans erit, sive ubique eadem,*" applies equally to the other. To produce an arch of equilibration, each voussoir, or the weight incorporated in each voussoir, requires to be increased, so that the

force exerted perpendicularly, may be every where the same; or that the same adjustment should be obtained by art in an arch which, in a chain suspended at its extremities, naturally appertains to it. The distinction between the weight and the chain is not real. A catenary may be formed of links of unequal weights, as well as of equal weights; though the curve would be different, the operation to discover that curve would be the same. Whatever the weight is, or wherever it is, it must be incorporated in the chain; and the perpendicular action of each force, in a system of forces in equilibration solicited by gravity, whether an arch or chain, must be constant, or everywhere the same; and it is the constant force which must determine the other forces.

Architects well acquainted with the facility to be derived on some occasions by the methods of investigation by algebra and fluxions, affect generally to disregard them as marks in their profession rather of speculative than real knowledge; but there would be no affectation in asserting, that they would as soon apply a theodolite to measure a cornice, as their knowledge of fluxions to the simple and plane theory of equilibration, and the easy proposition of describing the extrados of an arch of equilibration. There are mathematical hermits, as well as religious hermits; the common practices of mankind are mysteries to the one as well as to the other. There is also a superior order of learned men, who condescend to try their theoretical knowledge by the practice of the workmen, or their own experiments; in the praise of such men, the skilful builder will become an enthusiast; and from such men, he will be proud to acknowledge himself indebted for the best acquirements in his art.

Mr. Thomas Simpson, in his answer to the three questions proposed by the Committee for building a bridge at Blackfriars, seems to reason on the subject not like a theorist, but an architect, notwithstanding that Emerson's notions had been published some time: indeed, throughout the papers published previously to the erection of Blackfriars-bridge, although Emerson volunteered his opinions to the public, they seem to have been wholly neglected; and they would have remained so to the present time, among other propositions, as the curious wanderings of a mathematician, had it not been for the doubly

* Dr. Milner, in his answer to the Select Committee of the House of Commons, to questions submitted to him on this subject, most justly observes: "It is not from any error of computation, that erroneous practical inferences are apt to be made by the theorists; the errors almost always arise from the assumptions made at the setting out of the solution of the problem. Dr. Milner thinks he is within bounds in believing, that for one error in the fluxionary and algebraical part of calculations, a hundred have been made by discordant and unnatural hypotheses, respecting powers, forces, and modes of action."

doubly-unfortunate dilapidations of the bridges on the river Tyne.

Professor Robison certainly inserted the Emerson theory in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and at first held it in some esteem, out of respect to common opinion; for he really believed, from the mode in which it was introduced to the public, that it was the "common theory" of architects and builders. But from the article "Roof," to the article "Arch," in the Supplement, until we come to the conclusions of the latter, we perceive, in the gradual unravelling, how difficult it is long to deceive men who look beyond their own speculations and libraries for knowledge. Speaking of the fallaciousness of the theory, from the test of numerous experiments which he had been at the trouble and expense of making, he says, "But the clearest proof is, that arches very rarely fail, where their load differs most remarkably from that which this theory allows." And, again speaking of those arches which have stood the test of ages, he says, "Here is a most remarkable deviation from the theory, for, as is already observed, the load is frequently not the fourth part of what the theory requires." The supporters of the *wall theory* say, and it is all which can be obtained in explanation of the theory, that they have "exploded" the wedge-theory, and that their theory is, "the true theory;" and that those who cannot "perceive the force of it, are ignorant and prejudiced."

Permit me to recommend to your readers to peruse attentively the first proposition of Dr. David Gregory's paper on the catenaria; and to dwell on the second, and its corollaries; to turn in their mind Dr. Hooke's deduction, (decyphered) "*ut pendet continuum flexile, sic stabit contiguum rigidum inversum*;" Dr. Johnson's three Letters; Mr. Simpson's Answer to the Committee for building Blackfriars Bridge; the Answer of the Monthly Review, (written, as Dr. Hutton states, by Mr. Woodhouse, now sufficiently eminent,) June, 1802; the Letters in Answer to your Review, and the Monthly Review, in the Monthly Magazine, August and October, 1802; they will then exclaim, in the words of the commencement of one of Dr. Johnson's Letters, "It is the common fate of erroneous positions, that they are betrayed by defence, and obscured by explanation; their authors deviate from the main question into incidental disquisitions, and raise a mist where they should

let in light." If there were wanting any instances of the absurdities which great and eminent men have been led into by the modern analysis; when they have not been sufficiently attentive to determine the truth of the first proposition, depending merely on the principles of mechanics, Emerson's *Extradoses of Arches*, and especially of *domes*, would stand like the full and perfect warning which a wreck offers to the heedless mariner; his charts and books lying neglected in his chest. Not even those on whom the authority of the Woolwich Academy has imposed Emerson's theory of arches, can contemplate with a serious countenance, the monstrosities of his conclusions in respect of *domes*. It is difficult for a mason to resist exclaiming, in this instance, "*Multos se deliros senes sæpe vidisse, sed qui magis, quam Phormio, deliraret, vidisse neminem!*" The methods by analysis and geometry, resemble the progress of a young and an old hound. The former, if he get a right scent, and keep it, will soon overtake the pursued; but, on a wrong scent, his fleetness but removes him further from the object: the old hound is oftener in at the death, and is always near the victim. Notwithstanding the importance which has been attached by mathematicians to the question of the equilibration of arches, it is a question of little worth to the builder, in comparison with that of the piers. On this part of arch-building little has been written, and still less understood, except by those who have been nursed in the practice.

Should you think the above worth inserting in your Magazine, and hold of any value the theory which has in fact been, from the first arch which ever stood, the theory which has guided the builder, though unconscious of the extent of his knowledge, and which I have attempted to detail from Dr. Gregory's paper, and Dr. Hooke's conclusion; I shall, at my leisure, send you a paper on the subject of piers; shewing their properties involved, and dependent on the accurate reasoning of Gregory and Hooke, in which an extraordinary variation between false theory and true practice, extracted from the second Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Holy-head Roads and Harbour, printed June, 1810, may further illustrate this subject. LAPICIDA.

P.S. See letters on this subject, Monthly Magazine, Sept. 1809, Nov. 1809, Aug. 1810, and Nov. 1810.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the curious productions of nature and art, lately deposited in the Hunterian Museum, at Glasgow, as mentioned in your last Number, page 161, are "specimens of the only two meteor-stones that are known to have fallen in Britain, viz. one in Yorkshire, 13th of December, 1795; another at Possil, near Glasgow, 5th of April, 1804."

From the above information, I should suppose, that the instances of such stones being known to fall from the clouds are very rare, at least in our own country. It may be interesting to some of your readers, to hear of a third well-authenticated instance.

On the 17th of May, 1806, as Mr. William Paice, of Basingstoke, Hants, was travelling with his cart a few miles from home, he met a person who enquired of him, whether he had seen a stream of fire descend from the air, like what is called a falling star; there having been some thunder just before. Mr. Paice had not observed it; but, going on a little farther, he found a large ball, or stone, on the middle of the road, which he took up while it was yet hot, threw it into his cart, and brought it home. Its external appearance resembles a metallic substance, similar to those stones sometimes met with in the fields, and denominated thunder-stones. This ball weighs two pounds and a half, and is preserved for the inspection of the curious. The writer of this article is in possession of several others of the same kind.

It may not be unknown to some of your philosophical readers, that the celebrated French philosopher, La Place, has given some reasons to show the probability of such stones being discharged from some great volcanoes in the moon.

J. JEFFERSON.

Basingstoke, March 5, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE remarks of the Enquirer, in your Magazine for February, page 5, respecting religious toleration, as far as they relate to its justice and political utility, are judicious; but the means by which he proposes to effect it, do not appear to me to be equally so. Nay, they seem not only inadequate to the attainment of the end the Enquirer has in view, but even subversive of it: for

they seem calculated to subject the members of the established church to a species of intolerance equally novel and oppressive, without being likely to prove beneficial to dissenters of any description. To aid the cause of religious toleration, he proposes that the patron of a rectory should be at liberty to present a clergyman to it of the religion he himself professes; that a Goldsmid should present a rabbi; a duke of Grafton, a Unitarian; a lord Petre, a Catholic. I have yet to learn, how the right to present a rabbi to a rectory could, in any degree, promote the cause of toleration, unless the greater proportion of the parishioners professed the Jewish religion as well as the patron; which, whatever may be the aggregate number of Jews in England, is probably not the case in a single parish in the kingdom. Such a measure might gratify the pride of one individual, and increase the income and comforts of another; it might please the patron, and enrich the rabbi; but the object to be attained by the proposed measure, is of a widely different nature. The free and equal exercise of their religion, by persons of all persuasions, with the possession of an equal political importance, and a permanent support for their clergy, are the legitimate objects of toleration, and not the exaltation of one sect by the depression of another. Then let us ascertain if this end be likely to be attained, by the means the Enquirer proposes. There are many parishes, particularly in the country, in which not a single Jew resides. Suppose the living of such a parish were in the gift of a Jew, and he were to bestow it upon a rabbi, would this, in any shape whatever, promote the cause of toleration? Would it not rather have the very contrary effect? The parishioners must then either go to church, and join in the ceremonies of a strange religion, with the mysteries and language of which they are wholly unacquainted, or be altogether deprived of the means of attending divine worship. Thus, the most complete intolerance would be the result of the very means by which the Enquirer proposes to effect the contrary end.

The same observations will, under similar circumstances, apply with equal force to the presentation to rectories of the clergyman of any other religion, except the established one.

If a patron of a living, who is of a different religion from the established

one,

one, be desirous, by means of his patronage, of ameliorating the condition of the clergy of his own religion, the opportunity exists of doing so, without injuring the parishioners, or driving them from the church in which they have been accustomed to attend divine worship. Let him sell the advowson, or should he be reluctant wholly to part with it, let him sell the next presentation, which he may legally do; and with the money it produces, create an income for the support of a clergyman of the religion of which he is a member, to officiate either in his own immediate neighbourhood, or wherever else his religion may most prevail. This, he and his family may repeat on every ensuing presentation; and the money thus produced, may be employed to encrease the income of the clergyman already created; to found a fresh one; or in the erection and repair of chapels, for such clergymen to officiate in. H.

February 17, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read with much satisfaction, in your last Number, 'the celebrated trial of William Penn and William Mead,' and believe there are many of your readers who will agree with me, that at no time, from the æra of the glorious Revolution to the present awful crisis, a republication of it was more necessary. I am not alone in the opinion, that the violent and arbitrary conduct of the magistrates, who, at that juncture, sat on the bench, fully confirmed the well-known dictum of a celebrated author, that "summun jus est summa injuria."

After having made these few cursory remarks, it seems proper to add, that the gentleman who sent that article to your Magazine, has, through inadvertency or misinformation, been guilty of a mistake respecting the great William Penn. He was committed a prisoner to the Tower, not for writing *No Cross No Crown*, but for a publication entitled, "The Sandy Foundation Shaken," in which the commonly-received doctrines of the Trinity were explained in a different manner from the creed of St. Athanasius and his adherents, though he explicitly owns the doctrine of the divinity of Christ.*

"With his prison hours he enriched the world;" for the well-known treatise,

* Penn's Letter to Dr. Arlington, in his *Life*. Select Works. page 5.

"No Cross No Crown," was written during his confinement; a work which the learned and pious Dr. Henry More, in a letter to the author, says, he looks upon "as a serious book, and very pious in the main," though he differs from the author with regard to titles and ceremonies. He also acknowledges that "a soul well awakened unto a sense of the best things, can scarcely want any external director or monitor; but the quaker's principle is the most safe and seasonable to keep close to the light within a man."*

It must give pleasure to a large circle of your readers, to be informed that a *Life of the great William Penn*, is preparing for the press, by a person well qualified to do the subject justice; and as he will doubtless have recourse to a great number of letters and manuscript papers in different hands, and other original documents, much entertainment, as well as instruction, may be expected from the publication; and perhaps some of your readers, who enjoy the friendship of the gentleman in question, may give us information whether the intended *Life* is in forwardness. BENEVOLUS.

March 5, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately had the pleasure of paying a visit to an old friend at Canterbury, I was induced (as formerly) to attend divine service at some parish-church in the week days: accordingly, I resolved to go to St. Margaret's on the Friday, at the usual time of prayers; but alas! the doors were shut. Upon inquiring the cause of it, I was informed that the week day's duty had been discontinued for many years. This was my first disappointment. On the Wednesday following, I was determined to pay a visit to the church of St. Alphage, where the late rector never omitted the weekly duty without sufficient grounds; and where the congregation used to be a very decent and respectable one. But here, alas! the doors were shut. On the Friday, I sallied forth to St. George's church, where, to my great comfort, I found the doors open, and a congregation devoutly assembled for the purpose of offering up their prayers and praises to Almighty God. This, I am sorry to find, is the only parish-church in the large and populous city of Canterbury, where the

* *Life of Dr. Henry More*. By R. Ward, A.M. page 247, page 340, London 1710.

weekly duty is continued. Upon king Charles's Martyrdom, I was induced to attend divine service at the cathedral, because I highly venerate that day, and greatly admire the solemnity of the service appropriated for the observance of it: and I was always led to understand, that, upon all state holidays, it was customary either for the dean, or one of the prebendaries, to preach. The stalls, certainly, were occupied (though not filled) by two prebendaries, and the sermon preached by one of the minor canons. After the service was ended, I had the curiosity to enquire the cause of this alteration, but I could not obtain any satisfactory answer from the person I addressed, because (as I learnt afterwards) he was a servant belonging to the cathedral. But entering into conversation with some of the citizens upon the subject, I was informed that this custom had prevailed for some time past, whether from indolence or disloyalty in the dignitaries of the church, they could not pretend to say. I was agreeably informed that the dean (who stands high in the estimation of the public,) condescended (and I make no doubt from motive of principle,) to preach on the King's Accession. This example, one should have imagined, would have induced the other dignitaries of the church (especially in the present times,) to have "gone and done likewise."

During my stay at Canterbury, I always make a point of visiting the Precincts of the cathedral, which building cannot fail of giving great pleasure to those who survey its innumerable beauties with any degree of attention. To form some criterion of the pure Gothic, a more beautiful instance than the nave of the cathedral cannot be adduced. I was here highly gratified to find that most of the nuisances at the west end of the cathedral, and which have repeatedly raised the indignation of the antiquarian, and the man of taste, are now removed. At the same time I was happy to hear that the dean and chapter (highly to their honour be it spoken,) had it in contemplation to purchase of the archbishop's lessee the house which has, for a great number of years, been made use of as a barber's shop. Should this take place, the building be removed, and the site of it laid open, it would have a grand effect, and become one of the greatest improvements which the cathedral has experienced for many years. At the same

time, it gave me no small degree of pleasure, to find that the abominable abuses which were constantly offered to the south side of the cathedral, were now likely to be remedied by the erection of iron palisades as far as the south entrance, which I was informed will be continued at some future time to the west end. This alteration, (and a very laudable one it is) would, I must confess, have met my approbation in a greater degree, if the base upon which these palisades are erected, had been constructed of stone instead of brick, provided the revenues of the church were adequate to the expence.

My next visit was to that part of the Precincts called the Oaks, which I was happy to find much improved, and some oak trees planted there, in order to perpetuate its name, as there were none before existing there. From hence I directed my course to a place called the Green court, which I found much improved, owing to the grass-plats being levelled, and the gravel walks being kept in good preservation. But here, I am sorry to relate it, I found myself in great jeopardy, owing to the idle custom of coachmen and grooms exercising their masters' horses in this contracted spot. That this dangerous custom should be connived at, or permitted, by the dean and chapter, astonished me; more particularly when I considered the great annoyance it must be to the inhabitants, and the imminent danger it occasions to the young gentlemen educated at the King's School, who have no other place appropriated to them for their playground. It is much to be lamented, that some more retired spot, and one better calculated for the purpose, could not be found. But what disgusted me most of all was, that when I passed through the precincts in the evening, to find such a deficiency of lamps; for I am very confident, that even the inhabitants themselves, cannot, without the greatest difficulty, and without the assistance of their own lanthorns, find their way to their respective abodes. This darkness is productive of vicious practices; for assignations are made in the streets, and then the parties retire into the Precincts, because "they love darkness rather than light, and because their deeds are evil." Therefore, humbly hoping that these abuses will be rectified, and these nuisances removed, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

A WANDERER.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE frequent accidents by fire which daily occur, induce me to offer the public, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, the following efficacious though simple recipe, which has long been used by the inhabitants of Jamaica, and which I have frequently tried, and have never known to fail giving immediate ease, and taking away the inflammation in both burns and scalds.

"Take equal weight of coarse brown or moist sugar, and good-sized onions shred, and beat them together in a mortar to a pulp, and lay on the part affected."

In violent cases it will be necessary to renew the above poultice daily.

North Shields,

M. WATSON.

Jan. 25th, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to the remarks I made sometime ago, relative to the defects of pronunciation in children, I hope that the following extracts will meet with the same attention.

"The faulty or defective pronunciation of some of the letters," says Dr. Watson in the publication of the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, "may, in most cases, be corrected by due attention to the requisite positions of the organs concerned in the formation of articulations, unless where these organs are totally defective, or very imperfectly formed; and even then, much may frequently be done towards removing the defect in pronouncing words, by duly considering what I beg leave to term, the *mechanism* of speech. For, by attention to this, it will often be found that one part of the machine (by being properly applied) will, in a great measure, supply the defect of another. Suppose, for the sake of example, that a person had lost, or had been born without, the uvula, such a person would turn all the guttural sounds into dental or nasal; that is, where *c, k, g, &c.* were to be sounded, he would sound *t, d, or ng.* for want of that stop which the uvula and back part of the palate form in guttural articulations. But teach him to elevate the middle part of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, instead of the tip of it, or the back part of it, and he will thereby be enabled to pronounce guttural articulations nearly as perfectly as if he had had no such defect.

"To youth, those who mostly require such directions, it will always be found, that a little *shewing* is worth a volume of written instructions. Yet I should recommend to persons having any impediment of this sort, a close attention to the positions of the organs of speech, in the formation of the powers of the consonants."

Mr. Smart says, in his Gram. of Eng. Pron. "It seldom happens, that the inability to utter any particular consonant arises from mal-conformation of the organs; it is generally the consequence of early inattention, or bad example, confirmed into a habit. Nor is it a matter of wonder that such defects should be almost as obstinate to be removed as those that proceed from natural causes; for do not the other organs of the body find the utmost difficulty in performing even the most simple actions, to which they have been unaccustomed? Hence the organs of speech will always find the same difficulty; and so simple a consonant as *th*, which is effected merely by putting the tongue between the teeth and breathing, shall seldom be correctly uttered by one who is bred out of England. The force of example in a person's family, or in others with whom he has early associated, will, in the same manner render difficult such consonants as *h, r, or s.* For the second we often hear substituted a sound something like *l*; and for the last, one resembling *th*, which produces what is called a lisp. Such defects may certainly be remedied when nothing material is wanting in the organs, by inquiring into the manner by which the true articulation is accomplished, and by persevering in every effort to render the organs flexible to the purpose." This gentleman also adds in another place, that, "The lisp may be remedied by repeating a number of words beginning with *s*; and (says he) let him be admonished never to suffer himself to droop under discouragement from a present inability to emit any particular sound with exactness. By continually reading over the sounds in which it occurs, and endeavouring to catch it from the person who hears him pronounce, it may be depended upon that the object will at length be gained." For he asserts that, "it is impossible to learn the sounds of the letters of any language but by imitation; and lest it should be thought too tedious an employment to read lists of unconnected words, the pupil must reflect that by no other

other means he would be likely to gain his object. A continual repetition of the same sounds in different words, must be the best way to familiarise it.

I shall conclude these extracts with the following: "Every good speaker," says Mr. Smart, "must be able to pronounce the rough *r* with energy. Many persons, from the force of habit, are, however, utterly incapable of doing this; but substitute a weak sound, not unlike *l*, or something like *dh*. Others pronounce it with sufficient strength, but the jar is formed in the wrong place, by the lower part of the tongue against the palate; not far from the entrance of the throat, while the top remains inactive. This erroneous formation is sure to produce, at the same time, a disagreeable noise or burr. All these faults are to be corrected by attending to the manner in which *r* should really be formed. Let the pupil begin with making a buzzing noise which constitutes *z*, propelling his voice and breath with violence. Let him curl his tongue in a very slight degree from this position, keeping the middle part stiff, and the top flexible. To assist himself in this respect, he may insert at one corner of his mouth a piece of strong gold or silver wire, so bent as to keep that part of the tongue which makes the improper jar at a distance from the palate. By observing these directions, and by persevering efforts, he will, at some fortunate moment, acquire the true jar of the tongue in which the sound consists; and when this is once obtained, in ever so slight a degree, it may quickly be improved by practice. Demosthenes is said to have cured a defect which he had in pronouncing *r*, by endeavouring to sound it with pebbles in his mouth."

I have ever felt it my duty, as an instructor of youth, to pay every possible attention to this branch of education; nor have my labours been unavailing. Children cannot be too early corrected of bad habits of pronunciation, for at no time will the organs of speech be more flexible.

Sheffield,
Feb. 9, 1811.

JACOB WOOD.

P. S. As several of your correspondents have given their opinion respecting the discovery of the pernicious acid which is supposed to be in some kinds of vinegar, I also send you mine. If a piece of a tobacco-pipe that has not been in use, be put into the fire till it is quite hot, and immediately put into the vinegar, the latter, if it be bad, will make the pipe black or of a dirty colour; and, if the vinegar be good, it will have the contrary

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effect.—What is the real cause of the pipe turning black?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SPECTACLES, by assisting the eyes to converge rays of light, restore and preserve to us one of the most noble and valuable of our senses. They enable the mechanic to continue his labours and earn his subsistence till the extreme of old age. By their aid the scholar pursues his studies and recreates his mind with intellectual pleasures; thus passing away days and years with delight and satisfaction, which might otherwise have been devoured by melancholy, or wasted in idleness.

Spectacles, when well chosen, should neither enlarge nor diminish objects, and should shew the letters of a book black and distinct; nor ought they in any degree to fatigue the eye.

Every one must determine for himself the glasses which produce the most distinct vision, yet some attention should be paid to the judgment of the person of whom they are purchased. By trying many spectacles the eye becomes fatigued in accommodating itself to the several changes, and the purchaser often fixes on a pair which is injurious to his sight.

People often injure those tender organs, and deprive themselves of future assistance from glasses, by purchasing them of hawkers and pedlars, who are equally ignorant of the science of optics, and of the construction of the eye.

RULES FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE SIGHT.

1. Never sit for any length of time in absolute gloom, or exposed to a blaze of light, and then remove to an opposite extreme.

2. Avoid reading a very small print.

3. Never read by twilight, nor by fire-light, nor, if the eyes are disordered, by candle-light.

4. Do not permit the eye to dwell on glaring objects, particularly on first awaking in a morning.

5. Long-sighted persons should accustom themselves to read with rather less light, and somewhat nearer to the eye, than is naturally agreeable; while the short-sighted should habituate themselves to read with the book as far off as possible.

6. Nothing preserves the sight longer than a moderate degree of light; too little strains the eyes, and too great a quantity dazzles and inflames them.

7. Do not wear other spectacles than your own, to which your eyes have accommodated themselves.

SPECTACLES ARE NECESSARY,

1. When we are obliged to remove small objects to an increased distance from the eye, to see them distinctly;

2. When we find it necessary to have more light than formerly; as, for instance, when we find ourselves placing the candle between the eye and the object;

3. When, on looking at and attentively considering a near object, it becomes confused, and appears to have a kind of mist before it;

4. When the letters of a book run into one another, and become double and treble;

5. When the eyes are so fatigued by a little exercise, that we are obliged to shut them from time to time, and to relieve them by looking at different objects.

Then it will be prudent and necessary to set aside all prudery; honestly confess that age is creeping upon us; that our eyes are an unerring warning; and without coquetry, or apology, ask the optician for a pair of spectacles.

For those who live at a distance from large cities, the following modes of calculating the focus of glasses will prove useful.

Rule for calculating the Focus of Convex Glasses.—Multiply the distance at which a person sees distinctly, by the distance at which he wishes to see, and divide the product by the difference between the said distances; the quotient is the desired focus.

Rule for Concave Glasses to read and write, for a near-sighted Person.—Multiply the greatest distance at which the short-sighted sees distinctly with his naked eye, by the distance at which it is required he should see distinctly by a concave glass, and divide the product by the difference between the said distances. If it is to see remote objects, the focus should be the same as that required for the distance of distinct vision.

The preceding observations are valuable just in proportion to the value of sight, and to the pleasure of seeing distinctly and without pain.

Feb. 12, 1811. COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your two last Magazines, I have given derivations of the names *Celti*, *Cymbri*, and of some countries which gave denominations to these people. Enqui-

ries into the origin of these appellations had exercised the pens of authors of all ages; and it will hereafter be scarcely credited, that men had at length supposed these names to be impenetrable mysteries. In my last, I hinted that *Scotland*, like all other parts of Great Britain, was a name given from situation. I will now trace this name, and the word *Piet*, from their source.

The name *Scotland* is unknown in import, and it has been stated "that Ammianus Marcellinus, who wrote in the 4th century, is the first historian who mentions the *Scots*." "But St. Jerom, in his epistle against Ctesiphon the Pelagian, has given a much more ancient passage, which he translated out of Porphyry, who wrote an age before Ammianus, to wit, "Neither Britain, a province fertile in tyrants, nor the *Scottish* nations, nor the barbarous nations round about to the very ocean, did ever acknowledge Moses and the Prophets."

The word Spain is in Spanish *Espana*; I have shewed its derivation. The syllable *Es* being pronounced like the letter *S*, the *E* is dropped in our spelling of Spain. *Scodra*, a city of Albania, is now called by the Turks *Escodar*, and by the Italians *Scutari*. *Scutari*, also opposite Constantinople, is called by the Turks *Iscondar*. The import of each of these names may be traced from *Is* water, *Cot*, or *Cod*, an hill, and *Ar* border. The same may be said of the letter *S* in *Scotland*, which is written with an *E* before it by foreigners. The *Es* then in *Escotia*, being the same as the *Es* in *Espana*, &c. will imply water; *Cot*, or *Cote*, is a French word for a coast, rising ground, or hill. From the name *Cot*, or *Cote*, hill, in Cumberland, this name must early have obtained in England. *Escotia*, or *Scotland*, will therefore imply the Water, Hill, or High Land. Should it, however, be supposed that the letter *S*, in this word, is used as Dr. Harris on Isaiah supposes, and which I have mentioned in a former letter, then *Scotland* will only imply the Hill or High Land; and this exactly agrees with the old term *Caledonia*, and shews that new names are translations of older ones. The word *Scuite* has been supposed the etymon from whence *Scot* was derived; but, as all countries are named from their features, and lands were all settled by wanderers, nothing but ignorance of the subject will account for authors adopting this chiming and inapplicable etymon for *Scotland* in particular.

The

The Picti, or Pictæ, have been said to come originally from Scythia, and to have received this name from painting their bodies with different colours, to appear more terrible to their enemies. A colony of these is reported by Servius, the commentator on Virgil, to have emigrated to Scotland, where they still preserve their name and savage manners. That the Picts painted their bodies, I will not dispute, although I will shew that they took not their name from this circumstance, nor from being emigrants from Scythia; but, that like all other provinces or portions of this island, their name is derived from the features of their lands which they inhabited.

The Isle of *Wight*, of which so much has been unskillfully said on its derivation, was called *Ictis*, *Mictis*, and *Victis*, in which the ending in *is*, is likely to be a diminutive, although it may imply water. The root of the first syllable of these names, as well as that of *Fich*, *Bich*, *Crick*, and *Toich*, is *Ic*; and these all mean border-land, or land: *Victis*, *Mictis*, and *Ictis*, will therefore imply the little land. The syllables *Ic*, *Vic*, and *Mic*, took a *T* to strengthen their sound, in the same manner as the Gaelic word *Direach*, straight, takes a *T* in the English word *Direct*. *Wight* comes from *Vicht*, or *Wicht*. For, as *G* and *C* are convertible, *Wicht* and *Wight* are the same.

In like manner, the word *Pict* is written *Pight* in *Pight-land*, otherwise named *Pent-land*, the northernmost corner of Scotland: the *H* being dropped, which is disused in many other words, becomes *Pigt*, and this, by the change of *G* to *C*, was written *Pict*: and hence *Pight-land* was also called *Pict-land*.

I must here observe, that *P* is called convexity and prominence by writers on the power of letters, as in *Pic*, *Peac*, or *Peake*; and hence *P* prefixed to *En*, land, will become *Pen*, Head or Point Land. In like manner, *Pight*, *Pigt*, or *Pict*, having for its root *Ic*, may be written *Pic*, *Peac*, or *Peake*, a Head, or Point Land. *Pic* also, to strengthen the syllable, takes a *T* in *Pict*, as *direach* did in *direct*. The word *Pen* also becomes *Pent* in *Pent-land*, which implies Point-land. *Pic* and *Pen*, or *Pict* and *Pent*,* then will imply the same, and each mean

head or point land. The Picts were therefore the *Point-landers*, or *dwellers on the borders and projecting corners of Scotland*.

But leaving assertions on the power of letters, let me give a more probable account of their meanings. The word *Aighe*, is hill; it is often changed to *eighe*, or *ey*, and to *ee* in pronunciation: with the prefix *B*, there is in Devon a sharp hill named *Beetor*. The letter *B* [*Bee*] being then in pronunciation a name for hill, becomes, with a root for land, often a name for hill land, as in *Binn*, an hill; in which the root *In*, or *Inn*, means land only. And, as *B* and *P* were used for each other, *P* also was the pronunciation of a word for hill; and therefore *Pinn*, *Pin*, or *Pen*, meant the same as *Binn*, or *Bin*. In like manner the letter *D* (or *Dee*), with *En*, land, varied to *Un*, becomes a name for hill land, in *Dee-un*, which is written *Dune*. So also *C*, (or *Cee*), which is called *Col* in the Gaelic, with *en*, varied to *an*, land, becomes *Cee-an*, or *Ceann*, a Head Land. If we suppose *an* to imply water, then *Ceann* will be the Water Head. But enough for the present on the meanings of prefixes.

There is no doubt that many letters are prefixed to words without giving any variation or addition to their meanings: thus *Ann* is called *Nan*. Sometimes also the same letter, prefixed to the same word, conveys a different meaning. I will here instance the word *Dun*, which may mean land only, but which is often used for hill land: I think, however, in this case it should always be written *Dune*, to make a proper distinction.—But to return.

A few plains, of no great extent, are said to be found on the coast of Scotland, from whence the ground rises to great heights, or heads, in the middle of the kingdom. *Col*, or *Cal*, then the head or hill, *Don*, land, and *Ia*, territory, were appropriate terms for this *Head, Hill, or High-land Territory*. The *Caledonii* were therefore the *High landers*, as I have already shewn. On the contrary, however, it is asserted in Camden that, from the plural of *Calcd*, hard, or *Calcdon*, this name is derived. And in a note "*Kalt*, or *Kelt*," is defined "*Cold*." And the word "*Chiltern**" follows from
"Gale

* A more formal proof might be given, if required. See Lloyd's *Archæologia* on the head of *D* and *T* following *N*.

* *Children* is often pronounced *Chilcra*. *Ern* is therefore a plural ending: from my last letters *Cal* and *Cil*, or *Chil*, is hill. *Chil-*
1670

"Gale MSS." See Mr. Gough's Camden, vol. 4, page 107. It is also stated by a late author, "that the Caledonians were merely the inhabitants of the Ceydon, the Coverts, or the Woodlands. The Picti, Pithi, or Peithwi, &c. (for so it is said the name denotes,) were the people of the open country." Now the old names of places describe the chief features of the lands; but Caledon, rendered woods, distinguishes not the chief features of the country; and therefore the Woodlands cannot be a translation. In like manner Pight, rendered the open country, marks no chief feature of such country, and is therefore no interpretation. A great part of the globe is allowed to have been formerly covered with woods; they were the clothing of the hills, valleys, and plains; but they were neither the hills, valleys, nor plains; and, being the attendants on these parts of nature, which were subject in all ages to removal, they were wisely omitted by those who originally gave names. I will say nothing of the open country; in our times, to avoid research, every chiming word has been adopted. On the derivation in Camden, from *hard*, or *hards*, and *cold*, or *colds*, I will be silent.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WANT of access to books and literary persons, occasions me to trouble you with the following inquiries. For an answer to them, I should be much obliged to any one of your correspondents who has the ability and inclination to give me the desired information. With a just sense of the liberal and impartial spirit which distinguishes your Magazine.

N.

March 4th, 1811.

In Beausobre's History of the Reformation, reference is frequently made to some remarks which it was evidently in the author's contemplation to affix to that work. Qu. Were they ever printed, and, if they were, have they found their way into this country?

Dr. Currie (Works of R. Burns, vol. ii. 176, 2d edition) speaks of "the beautiful story of the Paria," as being translated in the *Bee* of Dr. Anderson. Qu. In what volume of the *Bee* is this translation printed?

Dr. S. Johnson, in his Life of Pope, (Murphy's edition of Johnson's works, vol. xi.

term therefore implies the hills: the T in Chilt, is used for adding to the sound of the word.

132,) says, that the "Memoirs of Scriblerus," contain "particular imitations of the History of Mr. Ouffle." Qu. What is the nature, and who was the writer, of "the History of Mr. Ouffle;" and are copies of it to be purchased?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONGST the Proceedings of Learned Societies in your Number for the month of February, 1809, you have very correctly stated a communication of mine to the Royal Society, viz.

"In every plane triangle the sum of the three natural tangents of the three angles, multiplied by the square of the radius, is equal to the continued product of the three tangents.

But in the succeeding Number, for the month of March, a correspondent, who signs himself Mathematicus, says, "The discovery of this property does not belong to Mr. Garrard, for you will find it in page 33 of the mathematical part of the Ladies' Diary for the year 1797, in an answer to a trifling question.

Now, Sir, I would wish you to insert this for the information of your correspondent, as well as for my own vindication.

The property of tangents, which I have communicated to the Royal Society, is a general property of an unlimited radius, whilst that which is inferred by the correspondent to the Ladies' Diary, is confined to the question proposed, where the given radius is unity. Also I have farther to observe, that the property there used is a postulate, drawn from my original proposition in the second Number of the Scientific Repository, in the year 1792, which Mathematicus may see if he apply to Gale and Curtis, in Paternoster-row, and then I trust he will admit that the discovery of the property does belong to me.

W. GARRARD.

Royal Naval Asylum.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Smithfield Club, of whose prizes for the best cattle you have annually given an account in your Magazine,* at present consists of 277 members, of whom there are twenty peers, seven baronets and knights, and thirteen members of the House of Commons; the remainder

* See a similar account last year, vol. xxix. p. 106.

remainder being eminent or experienced agriculturists, agents, surveyors, breeders, graziers, salesmen, butchers, &c.

The judges appointed for awarding the premiums at their last shew were, Mr. Morris Birkbeck, of Wanborough in Surry, Mr. George Watkinson, of Woodhouse in Leicestershire, and Mr. George Gunning, of Friendsbury in

Kent; who, after a careful examination of the animals exhibited, and the certificates of their ages, breeds, feeding, &c., adjudged the prizes as in the following list, and particulars of the dead-weights, since received from the butchers, which I transmit you for insertion.

Westminster,
February 7, 1811.

JOHN FAREY,
Secretary.

PRIZE OXEN.	Beef. lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Hide & Horns. lbs.	Head lbs.	Feet. lbs.	Blood. lbs.
Mr. John Westcar's 6 years and 8 months old Herefordshire ox, worked $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, fed on hay, turnips, and oil-cakes	1838	190	119	56	33	—
Mr. John Jenner's 6-year old Sussex ox, fed on grass and hay only	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. John Westcar's 4 years and 10 months old Herefordshire ox, not worked, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	1488	174	110	50	31	—
Mr. John Price's 4 years and 7 months old dark-red Herefordshire ox; not worked, fed on hay and Swedish turnips	1080 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	95	43	24	56
Mr. James King's 6-year old Devon ox, worked 3 years, fed on hay and oil-cakes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. John Warmington's 3-year old Durham ox, not worked, fed on hay, linseed cakes, and potatoes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Ralph Oldacre's 3-year old Devon steer, not worked, fed on grass and hay only	—	—	—	—	—	—
His Grace the Duke of Bedford's 11-year old Hereford cow, which has borne 7 calves, fed on grass, hay, and oil-cakes	1031	108	84	39	17	63

PRIZE SHEEP.	Mutton & Head lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Skin. lbs.	Blood & loss lbs.	Entrail &c. lbs.	Weight alive. lbs.
Mr. Francis Guy's 21-months old three new Leicester wethers, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	159	20	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	240
Mr. Robert Master's 32-months old three new Leicester wethers, fed on grass only	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	17	5	18	195 $\frac{1}{2}$
His Grace the Duke of Bedford's 21-months old three South-down wethers, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	114	17	13	13	13	170
Mr. John Boy's 33-months old three South-down wethers, fed on grass, hay, and turnips	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	185
	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	15	12	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	172
	121	17	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	181

PRIZE PIGS.	Pork & Head. lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Feet. lbs.	Blood & loss lbs.	Entrail &c. lbs.	Weight alive. lbs.
Mr. George Caswell's 54-weeks old Herefordshire pig, fed on 8 bushels of pease and 2 quarters of barley-meal	266	11	4	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	319
Mr. John Westcar's 50-weeks old black-and-white pig, fed on skimmed milk and barley-meal	312	12	2	9	8	343

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT of the LIFE, CHARACTER, and OPINIONS, of the late AUGUSTUS-HENRY FITZROY, DUKE of GRAFTON, RANGER of Whittlebury-forest, his MAJESTY'S GAME-KEEPER at Newmarket, HIGH-STEWARD of Dartmouth, a GOVERNOR of the Charter-house, a MEMBER of the PRIVY COUNCIL, KNIGHT of the GARTER, CHANCELLOR of the UNIVERSITY of Cambridge, RECORDER of Thetford and Coventry, GOVERNOR of the FORTS in Cornwall and Devonshire, RECEIVER-GENERAL of the Profits of the SEALS of the KING'S BENCH and COMMON PLEAS, also of the PRISAGE of WINES, &c.

*"Uni quippe vacat, studiis odiisque carenti,
"Humanum lugere genus." Lucan.*

THE dukes of Grafton, like those of Richmond and St. Albans, are descended from the royal family of Stuart; and like these have attained the highest honours in the state. The female ancestor of the Fitzroys was Barbara, daughter and heir of William Villiers, Viscount Grandison. This lady had been married a little before the Restoration, to Mr. Roger Palmer, then a student in the Temple, who, desisting from his legal pursuits, and being of a very compliant disposition, was raised to the honours of the Irish peerage, having been created earl of Castlemaine, in the 13th of Charles II. Having put herself under the protection of this gay, dissipated, and luxurious monarch, the countess of Castlemaine, in 1670, was created Baroness of Nonsuch, in Surrey, countess of Southampton, in the county of Hants, and duchess of Cleveland, during her own natural life.* By this lady he had a son, Charles, born September 28, 1663, to whom His Majesty very aptly gave the name of *Fitzroy*.

Respecting the precise date of the subject of this memoir, there is some difference in the Modern Peerages; according to Collins, he was born in October, and, if we are to credit Edmonson, on September 28, 1736. While Mr. Fitzroy, he was placed at Hackney, under

* Soon after the demise of the earl of Castlemaine, in 1705, the duchess of Cleveland married the "handsome Fielding," against whom she was obliged to demand the protection of the laws. See the English edit. of the *Memoirs of the Count de Gramont*.

the tuition of the late Dr. Newcombe, who had attained considerable eminence for his skill and attention in the education of youth. After remaining some time there, he was entered of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he did not however take a degree; having gone into the world very early in life, and engaged earnestly, and perhaps prematurely, in public affairs. In 1756, when just of age, Mr. Fitzroy was appointed a lord of the bedchamber to his present majesty while prince of Wales; and, in the course of the same year, he was elected a member of parliament, first for Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, in the room of the earl of Harrington, and then for St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk, in the place of the first earl of Mansfield, which latter he retained while a commoner. This was not long before his grandfathers' death, in May 1757, when he succeeded to all the family honours and estates. His Grace, after a short trip to the continent, was now destined to run through the career of public employments. On July 10, 1765, he was appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, which office he resigned in May, 1766, and, in August following, he was nominated first lord of the treasury, which post he abdicated January 28, 1770. On June 12, 1771, he was chosen lord privy seal, in which department he continued until November, 1775; and in 1782, he was restored to the same office.

Notwithstanding their near alliance to the house of Stuart, it is not a little singular that the Fitzroys have uniformly been connected with, and attached to, that party denominated *Whigs*, the basis of whose conduct either has been, or pretended to be, the establishment and continuance of the house of Hanover, on one hand, on the throne of these realms, and the ascertaining, preserving, and extending, the liberties of the people, on the other. Accordingly, when Mr. Fitzroy was of age to sit as a member of the legislature, he acted with what was then termed "the country party" in one house; and after his Majesty's accession, joined that great, popular, and dignified, body in the other, called at that day the *Minority*, which then consisted of some of the first and most opulent families in England. One of the chief objects of their association was to diminish the supposed influence

influence of the earl of Bute, usually denominated "the Northern Thane," and the "favourite;" another to support the constitution in all its integrity. On the dismissal, or rather the voluntary retreat, of the nobleman just alluded to, his Grace accepted of the seals, under the patronage of the duke of Cumberland. On this occasion he hoped for the support of the earl of Chatham; but finding that this great patriot was averse to the measures of the court, and was accustomed to observe enigmatically "that there was something behind the throne, greater than the throne itself," he soon after resigned. The arrangements for the next administration were all made by that eloquent nobleman; and it is no small proof of the high opinion in which he held the duke of Grafton, that to the latter was assigned the post of first commissioner of the treasury, which, in consequence of the increasing infirmities of the earl, became, in fact, that of prime minister.

During this period, Mr. Wilkes began to make a noise, and was the first private individual who, by securing popularity with the nation, was enabled to cope, first with the ministers, and, finally, in some measure, with the throne itself. Thinking himself slighted by the duke of Grafton, with whom he had formerly lived in some degree of intimacy, he boldly attacked both him and the noble earl his colleague, as "tools of lord Bute." This circumstance, ridiculous as it may appear, proved unfavourable to this administration, and hurt their influence not a little; for the author of the *North Briton* was now in the zenith of his popularity, and succeeded in all the objects of his ambition, becoming, in turn, knight of the shire for the county of Middlesex, sheriff, alderman, and lord-mayor, of the city of London; and, finally, he obtained the lucrative office of chamberlain.

But a writer of still greater talents and reputation now appeared, and directed his keen, powerful, and envenomed shafts against the minister. This was the still celebrated, although still unknown, author of the *Letters of "Junius,"* who commenced his labours in the *Public Advertiser*, January 21, 1769, by a pointed attack on the ministers of that day. "Without much political sagacity, or any extraordinary depth of observation," says he, "we need only mark how the principal departments of the state are bestowed, and look no further for the true cause of every mischief that befalls us. The finances of a nation, sinking under

its debts and expenses, are committed to a young nobleman, already ruined by play. Introduced to act under the auspices of lord Chatham, and left at the head of affairs by that nobleman's retreat, he became minister by accident; but, deserting the principles and professions which gave him a moment's popularity, we see him, from every honourable engagement to the public, an apostate by design. As for business, the world yet knows nothing of his talents or resolution; unless a wayward wavering inconsistency be a mark of genius, and caprice a demonstration of spirit."

After Junius had tried the temper of his maiden sword on sir William Draper, and found it *proof*, he addressed himself directly to the duke of Grafton, relative to the * pardon granted by His Majesty, March 11, 1769, to M^r Quirk, for the murder of George Clarke, at Brentford. In letter 11 he reproaches His Grace, during the time of mobs and tumults, for indulging himself, "while prime minister of Great Britain, in rural retirement, and in the arms of faded beauty, losing all memory of his sovereign, his country, and himself." In letter 12 he bitterly remarks as follows: "You have better proofs of your descent, my lord, than the register of a marriage, or any troublesome inheritance of reputation. There are some hereditary strokes of character, by which a family may be as clearly distinguished as by the blackest features of the human face. Charles the First lived and died a hypocrite. Charles the Second was a hypocrite of another sort, and should have died upon the same scaffold. At the distance of a century, we see their different characters happily revived and blended in Your Grace. Sullen and severe without religion, profligate without gaiety, you live like Charles the Second, without being an amiable companion; and, for aught I know, may die as his father did, without the reputation of a martyr.

"You had already taken your degrees with credit, in those schools in which the English nobility are formed to virtue, when you were introduced to lord Chatham's protection. From Newmarket, White's, and the Opposition, he gave you to the world with an air of popularity which young men usually set out with, and seldom preserve; grave and plausible enough to be thought fit for

* The earl of Rochford was secretary of state for the home department, and was therefore the responsible officer.

business; too young for treachery, and, in short, a patriot of no unpromising expectations. Lord Chatham was the earliest object of your political wonder and attachment; yet you deserted him, upon the first hopes that offered, of an equal share of power with lord Rockingham. When the late duke of Cumberland's first negotiation failed; and when the favourite was pushed to the last extremity, you saved him by joining with an administration in which lord Chatham refused to engage. Still, however, he was your friend: and you are yet to explain to the world, why you consented to act without him; or why, after uniting with lord Rockingham, you deserted and betrayed him. You complained that no measures were taken to satisfy your patron; and that your friend, Mr. Wilkes, who had suffered so much for the party, had been abandoned to his fate. They have since contributed not a little to your present plenitude of power: yet, I think, lord Chatham has less reason than ever to be satisfied: and, as for Mr. Wilkes, it is, perhaps, the greatest misfortune of his life, that you should have so many compensations to make in the closet for your former friendship with him. Your gracious master understands your character, and makes you a persecutor, because you have been a friend."

The whole of this passage consists of bold invective, and elegant declamation. When this celebrated writer condescended to state facts, he was completely foiled, particularly when he attacked the duke of Grafton for misconduct, as hereditary ranger of Whittlebury-forest. An author, who many years after that period held some communication with the late Mr. John Pitt, at that time surveyor-general of the king's woods, writes thus:

"The timber in Whittlebury-forest is undoubtedly vested in the crown, and the right of felling it has repeatedly been exercised. The right to the underwood is as clearly vested in the duke of Grafton, as that of the herbage at the proper periods in the vicinage. In the attempt, alluded to by Junius, to cut down the timber, the deputy-surveyor was stopped by an order from the treasury; because the felling of the timber at that time, would have destroyed all the underwood, which would of course have been a great injury to private property; and would likewise have deprived the neighbourhood of the right of commonage for nine or ten years. The timber was no longer withheld from the public service than

was absolutely necessary. It had been preserved for that purpose, with an attention and an integrity perhaps not equalled in any of the other royal forests. At the proper period (about nine or ten years after), the timber was felled, as each coppice came in the course of cutting, according to the rule of the practice all over England. The surveyor-general's report made in the year 1776, of the state of the inclosures in His Majesty's forests, is a confirmation of the care taken by the duke of the timber for the public service."

It must be frankly allowed, however, that the administration of the duke of Grafton, if not unfortunate, was assuredly unpopular; and, without popularity, no minister in a limited monarchy is capable of filling his office in such a way as either to give satisfaction to the country, or be enabled to serve it with due effect. It has been said, that His Grace was fairly *written down* by the joint efforts of Wilkes and Junius; but this is not correct. In the first place, he was no longer supported by the earl of Chatham, who even in his declining age exhibited gigantic powers; and, after he had ceased to wield the thunder of the state, smote all around him by the flashes of his eloquence. On the retreat of that nobleman, lord Camden, whose talents and integrity had secured the esteem of the nation, happened to differ in many essential points with the premier, and was therefore suffered to withdraw also. A new chancellor was therefore to be found, and Mr. Yorke, who had acted with high reputation as attorney-general, died suddenly, in the month of January 1770. On this the duke of Grafton, finding himself bereft of all aid, immediately resigned, and appeared to withdraw for ever from the bustle of politics to the comforts of domestic privacy.

This, however, was not long the case; for, in about eighteen months after, (June 1771,) on the removal of lord Suffolk to the office of secretary of state, His Grace succeeded him as lord privy seal. In this office he remained until the month of November 1775. His resignation, or perhaps more properly speaking, his *dismissal*, reflects high honour on the subject of the present memoir, as it proceeded from an unequivocal avowal of those generous sentiments which must

* Biographical, literary, and political, Anecdotes of several of the most eminent Persons of the present Age, 1797.

at that time have ruined all his influence in the cabinet. The duke of Grafton had always been an enemy to the hopeful project of resorting to coercion, in respect to America. He opposed the Stamp Act in 1765, with great energy, and was one of those who declared warmly in favour of its repeal. No sooner did lord North attempt to gull the country gentlemen, by proposing to throw part of the burthen of the land-tax off their shoulders, and load the unrepresented colonies with it, than His Grace revolted at the idea, and demanded parliamentary documents. His motion for that purpose was negatived by his colleagues, and it was officially signified to him next day, that it was the wish of a great personage he should retire. Accordingly, after having presided as lord privy seal about three years and a half, the duke once more betook himself to a private station, happy in being thus able to confute those writers who had so long accused him as the tool of the earl of Bute; doubly happy in being exempt from the disgrace and remorse of acting as an accessory to the most impolitic, most unjust, and most disastrous, war, that had ever been waged by the most besotted administration of either ancient or modern times.

From this memorable epoch, the duke of Grafton, resuming the principles which had distinguished his first outset in life, became, in the true and best sense of the word, a patriot. He was seen sometimes speaking, and always voting, against the unhappy and unjust contest with our colonies. On that occasion he once more acted with lord Chatham, the earls of Rockingham and Shelburne; in fine, with all who were most dear to, and most respectable, in the nation; and these formed such a compact, formidable, and upright, phalanx, that it was evident they must finally succeed. Unlike the opposition of the present day, they courted the city of London; they conciliated the great body of the nation; they united all in favour of all. Unlike them too, there were no private interests to be gratified, no unpopular claims to be maintained: the country was to be saved from a most extravagant expenditure, as well as a most odious conflict, and the government itself was to be reformed, so as to prevent the recurrence of similar calamities. The critical and untimely death of one great man,* alone prevented the com-

pletion of such desirable results. At length, on the overthrow of lord North, and the ministers who supported him, a total change was effected, and the minority, as usual, became the majority. On this occasion, the duke of Grafton was restored to his former office of lord privy seal; but he was again obliged to resign, and that very suddenly.

As the duke of Grafton now retreated from public strife to the bosom of his family, we shall follow him thither. His Grace was twice married, first in 1756, to the honourable Miss Liddell,* the only daughter of the late lord Ravensworth, by whom he had three sons, and a daughter. From this lady he was divorced in March 1769, by act of parliament, and she immediately after became countess of Upper Ossory. In a very short time, His Grace chose for a second consort Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Sir Richard Worsley, bart. dean of Windsor, and niece both to the late duchess of Bedford, and earl Gower, father of the marquis of Stafford, by whom also he had issue, to the amount of no less than thirteen children, making in all seventeen, and exhibiting such a family as is rarely to be met with. Amidst the evils that afflicted either the state or himself, the duke found a refuge in domestic comforts, while in the society of those dear to him, and in the education of his daughters, as well as the cares incident to a numerous offspring, he found a constant and most grateful employment.

Other objects also occupied his attention, and occasionally employed his time and his talents. His Grace, in 1768, succeeded Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle, who had been educated at Clare Hall, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. On his installation, Gray, a name not second to any of our day in the list of English poets, impressed with gratitude for the professorship of modern history, just conferred upon him, celebrated the event in an ode, which was set to music, and performed on that occasion. From this we shall extract one or two passages:

* With the first duchess of Grafton, who was mother to the present duke, the subject of this memoir travelled for some time on the continent. About the year 1762, they repaired to the court of Turin, where they remained during eight weeks. On this occasion, the duke was much noticed by the king of Sardinia, and the duke of Savoy, both of whom acknowledged him as their cousin.

* The marquis of Rockingham.
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"But hark, the portals sound, and pacing forth
 With solemn steps and slow,
 High potentates, and dames of royal birth,
 And mitred fathers in long order go:
 Great Edward, with the lilies on his brow
 From haughty Gallia torn,
 And sad Chatillon, on her bridal morn
 That wept her bleeding love, and princely
 Clare,
 And Anjou's heroine, and the paler rose,
 The rivals of her crown, and of her woes,
 And either Henry there.
 The murder'd saint, and the majestic lord,
 That broke the bands of Rome:
 (Their tears, their little triumphs o'er
 Their human passions now no more,
 Save charity, that glows beyond the tomb!)
 All that on Granta's fruitful plain
 Rich streams of regal bounty pour'd,
 And bade these awful fanes and turrets
 rise,
 To hail their Fitzroy's festal morning come,
 And thus they speak in soft accord,
 The liquid language of the skies, &c."

"Lo! Granta waits to lead her blooming
 band,
 Not obvious, not obtrusive, she
 No vulgar praise, no venal incense flings;
 Nor dares with courtly tongue refin'd,
 Profane thy inborn royalty of mind:
 She reveres herself and thee.
 With modest pride, to grace thy youthful
 brow,
 The laureate wreath that Cecil wore, she
 brings,
 And to thy just, thy gentle, hand
 Submits the fasces of her sway;
 While spirits blest above, and men below,
 Join with glad voice, the loud symphonious
 lay."

His Grace was a bold, energetic, and decided, enemy to the former and present war with France. He uniformly disapproved of the principles in which they originated, and deemed them both pregnant with the most serious mischiefs to the constitution, and prosperity of the empire. When the late duke of Bedford, in 1797, proposed a motion for removing the administration of that day, he was supported by the then venerable duke of Grafton, in a long, able, and most impressive, speech. On that occasion he contrasted the situation of Britain before and after the contest with France; he described her, in respect to foreign relations, "as stript of or deserted by every ally on the continent, that could bring any essential aid;" while, in regard to our interior economy, he asserted, "that the Bank of England had received a wound, in spite of the repeated repre-

sentations of the directors, on the mischief which must arise from the immense quantity of bullion exported by, and the large sums advanced to, government; together with a blot which all the waters of Lethe will never be able to expunge, in consequence of the Order of Council for stopping money-payments."

After lamenting the millions of money, and the streams of blood, lavished in St. Domingo, his Grace called attention towards Ireland, and declared that kingdom to be in so critical a state, "that unless a reform, a temperate reform, in parliament, and a full emancipation of the Catholics, together with a total change of men took place, some fatal catastrophe was likely to ensue:" a prognostication which has been since amply verified by fact. "To prevent these greatest of evils" (the subjugation by France), "extending hither," says the duke, "it will be wise to oppose the only effective remedy, which I earnestly recommend to the cool and dispassionate consideration of all your lordships: I mean a temperate parliamentary reform in this country, without which the constitution will slip from under us; and the great and sagacious statesman, who delivered in another place that inimitable argument in favour of parliamentary reform, might have added to the names of Montesquieu and Machiavel, that still more revered for wisdom, the name of our lord Bacon, than whom there was not a more strenuous advocate for the frequent revisal and correction of all national institutions, maintaining always that every human fabric or establishment was subject to that decay and corruption which lapse of time would necessarily produce.

"Thus have these ministers, who have hitherto been controlled in nothing, brought the nation from the upper step of its greatness, down, by rapid degrees, to the lowest, where we now stand, and are looking up with doubts, whether we shall possess virtue public and private sufficient to carry us up the steep and rugged hill we have in view, and which must be climbed. Is there any one to whom it need be said, that this chain of disasters can no more have fallen out by chance, and the common fate of war, than the beautiful globe we walk on could have been produced under an epicurean system, by a fortuitous concurrence of an infinity of atoms? No, my lords, let us not condemn chance for our situation, or for our sufferings: the ministers

ministers are before you who brought you hither. Some of your lordships may have given your support from laudable motives; but this confidence has proved fatal, and all support given to the same ministers, from this moment, the public will consider as afforded with open eyes, and therefore calculated to involve them equally with the administration, in the guilt of every future fatal project.

"As for myself, I solemnly protest, that no consideration the world can offer would stand in competition with the comfort I feel, that so far from having abetted the pernicious counsels which have brought on the downfall of the empire, I have, to the best of my little ability, endeavoured by every constitutional means to prevent them."

The following were the concluding words of the last speech delivered by him in parliament: "Before I retire to fortify my own mind against the calamities which are fast approaching, and to prepare my family for those which they will have probably to undergo, I shall think it a duty incumbent on me to lay before my sovereign the reasons for my conduct; flattering myself that I shall be allowed that gracious hearing which His Majesty has so frequently given to one, from whose tongue he never heard but the dictates of the heart as sincerely as they are now delivered to your lordships. I shall then withdraw to my country-seat, to instruct my children, and await in awful silence the eventful period which I see approaching!"

Having thus viewed the duke of Grafton both as a father and a politician, we shall next survey him in another point of view. Of late years, the subject of this memoir has been very assiduous in collecting books, and the library left behind him contains the three grand desiderata, being copious, splendid, and select. He obtained possession of many of the scarcest, best, and most esteemed, copies of the classics; these were not locked up with a narrow spirit, and rendered accessible to the noble owner, his family, and his friends alone; but they might have been viewed and consulted by any student, or man of letters, to whom they were likely to prove serviceable. His Grace also reprinted an edition of Griesbach's Greek Testament, under the inspection of the editor, to accommodate whom, paper for this purpose was sent abroad to the continent, at the duke's expense. When the work was completed, he distributed a great number

of the copies, in the most liberal manner; and, to render the circulation still more extensive, consented to sell the remainder at a low price. He himself also appears to have been an author; at least two well-written pamphlets have been attributed to him, which assuredly had his assent, and perhaps his corrections, as well as his approbation. The first of these, published about twenty years ago, is intitled "Hints submitted to the serious Attention of the Clergy, Nobility, and Gentry, newly associated; by a Layman." The subject includes the church liturgy, and subscription; and, as His Grace frequented the Unitarian Chapel in Essex-street, during the ministry of Mr. Lindsey, as well as of Dr. Disney, and Mr. Belsham, his opinions on this subject may be easily guessed at. The second is entitled *Apeleutherus*.* The dedication is inscribed D. O. M. and the preface is an eloquent and able address, in praise of the desire of knowledge, when cherished with a view to the improvement of moral practice, and the increase of human felicity. No doctrine we are told must be so unquestionable, no authority so sacred, as to bar inquiry. He who is persuaded that every upright man must be happy in every stage of his existence, is no further desirous of the prevalence of any opinion, than as it appears calculated to affect moral practice; and, as to the liberal enquirer, he cannot persuade himself to indulge any deep distress about the faith of any man, who knows what it is "to fear God, and depart from evil." As an apology for withholding his name, the author observes, that he honours the bold spirit of a Luther and a Wakefield; the fearless integrity of a Price and a Priestley: but he confesses himself unequal to the imitation of these illustrious characters,—he is unambitious of reputation—he courts obscurity—he is desirous alone of exhibiting a faithful sketch of genuine christianity.

Part 1. is occupied on the subject of public worship, and here he begins by observing, that prayer naturally follows the belief of a God; and to suppose a finite creature living under a sense of divine providence, and yet abstaining wholly from any sort of address to him, seems contrary to all experience, and absurd in itself. "But beyond this, beyond the secret, silent, aspiration of the heart towards the source of all good, a

* *Ἀπελευθερος*—libertus—a freed man.

practice has obtained, and that very extensively, and for a length of time, of forming congregations or assemblies, unlimited with respect to numbers, for the purpose of offering public addresses at stated seasons, to this greatest and best of Beings. These addresses usually embrace a great variety of subjects and ideas, and are expressed either in extempore or pre-composed language; either in words enjoined by authority, or agreed on by the congregation, or used at the discretion of the minister: and public prayer, regularly and statedly performed, has been, and continues to be, strongly recommended as an universally important duty, from the press, and from the pulpit.

"To reject without reason, a custom sanctioned by venerable authority, would be the extreme of rashness; to continue it without enquiry concerning its reasonableness, would be stupid servility. It is my design, in the present essay, to attempt this enquiry with seriousness and candour, and in as short a compass as the magnitude of the subject will admit.

"In the first place, it will be acknowledged to be the most important and essential character of every verbal address to the Deity, that it be, as nearly as possible, a perfect expression of the real state of mind of those who use it. But if it can be shewn, that public prayer, from its very nature, is unsuitable to this purpose, it will follow, that it is not reasonable.

"Prayer, indeed, may well be supposed to possess this character, when it is the language of a single person, who, feeling his heart happily disposed for communion with God, has entered into his closet, and shut the door.* But when we consider how various are the conditions, characters, views, sentiments, and feelings, of the several individuals of a public assembly, it seems hardly possible that any prayer, much less any long prayer, can at the same time express the real feelings of the minister, and of the majority, or even of any considerable number of his congregation. If I make use of words which are put into my mouth by another, or attend to words uttered by him, which express his feelings, but not mine, or those of neither of us, but of him who originally composed them; this exercise, however ingeniously contrived, or grace-

fully performed, cannot be considered as a reasonable service, or as acceptable prayer.

"Again. Prayer may be supposed to express the real feelings of the heart, when it is the consequence of a disposition to pray; a frame of mind suitable to prayer, arising from previous meditation, or peculiar circumstances. Public prayer, however, demands a fixed time, a certain day, or hour, for offering up addresses to heaven. But surely it cannot be supposed, that religious affections are like bodily appetites, returning at stated seasons, or that piety, or devotion, can be regulated by the figures of a dial, or the tolling of a bell! If the repetition of certain words without meaning be prayer, this indeed may be performed at all times, and by all sorts of persons; but if true worship, be what it is said to be in the writings commonly esteemed sacred, the pouring out of the heart before God,* the praying to him who seeth in secret,† the benefits to be derived from it must be connected with solitude and retirement, and cannot belong to promiscuous and heterogeneous assemblies.

"Once more. If prayer be the expression of inward feelings, it must engage the whole attention and employ the whole mind. Now public worship must either be performed according to a pre-composed form, or in the extempore language of one of the assembly. If a perpetually recurring form be made use of, let the experience of those who have assisted at our liturge worship for any length of time, determine, whether by frequent repetition it does not become a mere *simulacrum inane*, an empty form, devoid of spirit and of truth. Let the yawning and lolling attendants on the written or unwritten forms of our dissenters testify, whether they have not found the long prayer,

—"more tedious than a tale twice told,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man."

"If the latter method, extempore prayer, be adopted, the ability of that man must be very extraordinary, who, while his own mind is directed to heaven, is able to pay so much attention to the selection and arrangement of his words, throughout a long service, as to avoid giving pain and disgust to his more calm and dispassionate hearers. So that though public prayer may in some

* Matthew vi. 6.

fully

* Psalm lxii. 8.

† Matthew vi. 6.

instances

instances occupy the mind of the person officiating, it can hardly in any case engage the whole attention of the audience, or be properly said to be the prayer of the congregation.

"Secondly. Public prayer cannot be reasonable, because the consequence to be expected from it, in a moral view, and in a certain degree, the actual effects of it are pernicious, of which I think it unnecessary at present to mention more than two instances. The one is, that the house of prayer ever has been, and from its nature must be, while it exists, the nursery of hypocrisy, and the theatre of ostentation.

"In the retirement of the closet, there can be no dissembling. No man can be so foolish as to hope that he can deceive the Being, who is "acquainted with all his ways, and who understands his thoughts afar off; and from every other eye he is secluded."

Part II. is entitled, "On Religious Instruction," and it is there maintained, that the best way of securing the opening mind from false impressions, "is to pre-occupy it with just views and virtuous habits." He condemns almost all governments, for having hitherto interfered with the sacred right of education; and parents are supposed to be most proper, and best fitted to insil precepts of morality into the youthful minds of their own offspring. After remarking that, to the "tyranny of priests we are indebted for the slow progress of truth in religion, in philosophy, and in civil government, we find a fine eulogium on the invention of printing, which is considered the noblest of the mechanic arts;" and, from its extension, much good, both in a religious and moral point of view, is predicted.

In Part III. The author treats of "christianity as a supernatural communication," and seems to think, that it is not the miracles which are most wonderful, but that the perfection of the doctrine is "the grand miracle of all."

We confess it is with some pleasure we have beheld a descendant of the house of Stuart, who might be addressed without flattery, as

"Mæcenæ atavis edite regibus;"

and a man who also united in his own

person, together with the highest titles and the largest fortune, the blood of the Beauforts and the Tudors, devoting the latter part of his life to liberal and candid inquiries concerning religion and politics. Let it be recollected also to his honour, that notwithstanding the many high offices filled by him, and the extensive patronage he more than once possessed, yet the duke of Grafton never secured to himself, his children; or relatives, any place, pension, or reversion, whatsoever.

In person, he was somewhat less than the middle size, but lean, slender, and active. His countenance greatly resembled that of his royal ancestor; and amidst the delirium of youth, of honours, and of fortune, he at one period might have been thought to resemble him in some other respects. His manners were agreeable, his conversation replete with information; and, as a parliamentary orator, he possessed a most solemn and impressive tone, voice, and gesticulation. In point of dress he was remarkable. His coat was of the colour and cut of those usually appropriated to the Quakers; and he was accustomed to wear a cocked hat, which gave an air of ancient and obsolete gentility to his whole person. Of late years, he addicted himself greatly to agriculture, and that too on an extensive scale; and, if we are to give credit to Mr. Arthur Young, was a most excellent farmer. This is no small praise; but he possessed a title to something far superior—that of being an honest man.

His Grace, who died March 14, 1811, is succeeded in his honours and entailed estates, by George Henry Fitzroy, earl of Euston, and now duke of Grafton, &c. &c. This nobleman was born in 1760, and educated at Trinity-college, Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of M.A. His lordship afterwards represented the university in parliament, having been returned with Mr. Pitt, for his colleague, in 1784. In the course of the same year, he married Charlotte Maria, the daughter of the late earl of Waldegrave, by her royal highness the late duchess of Gloucester, by whom he has a numerous issue.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

* *Ahab, the Son of Amri, did evil in the sight of the Lord above all that were before him.* 1 Kings xvi. 30.

THIS extract is the political part of an old sermon without date, author, or title-page, called *Ahab's Curse*.

"It hath been a custom among us for many years, arising from I know not whence, upon mention of deceased princes, to use the expression of 'blessed memory;' I shall therefore reflect back upon the lives of some of our kings, that we may see how many of them deserved the memory of 'blessed.' And first, for King James I.—He came to the crown of Great Britain in the year 1602, whose father we find it difficult to give you any account of. What I have read of him was this, that Mary queen of Scotland, being a lusty young widow, marries the lord Darnly, at which time she had for a reserve, in great favour, an Italian fiddler, and Bothwell, a Scotch lord. After marriage, the queen proves with child; the king, her husband, that was lord Darnly, (enraged by some information) comes into the room when the queen his wife was at supper, and very big, dragsthe Italian fiddler into another room, and murdered him. The queen was shortly after delivered of a son, which was our king James. The solemnity being ended, she and Bothwell murdered the king, her husband; the queen marries Bothwell, and all in a moment of time, but they were both fain to fly, the queen into England, where she lost her head, Bothwell into Denmark, and there he dies in prison; and as for his supposed father, he was strangled in his bed by the consent of his mother, and flung out into a garden.

"However he was king, let who will be his father or mother, and although this king was naturally fearful (which kept him from blood and slaughter), yet was his government tyrannical and arbitrary, and a great hater of parliaments. Story tells us that he was a great blasphemer, and would swear faster than speak. Remarkable was the blasphemous expression of his to sir George Keare, one of his gentleman ushers, in the hearing of Monsieur de Boisloire, then residing in Eu-

gland for the French Protestant princes, how that "the Bible had sent more men to hell than any other book ever did;" by which means the aforesaid Protestant divine, Monsieur de Boisloire, turned Roman-catholic, after he had fifty years professed the Protestant religion.

"At another time at Theobald's, when all the godly divines (then called Puritans) had presented their petition to king James for the change of church government, he then, kneeling on the ground, and lifting up his hands towards heaven, desired God to curse him and all his bearns, if he did not do it. I shall make mention but of one more, which is that dreadful curse used by him in his charge to his judges, upon the examination of the murder of sir Thomas Overbury, as followeth:

"My lords, I charge you, as you will answer it at that great and terrible day of judgment, that you examine it strictly without favour, affection, or partiality, and if you shall spare any guilty of this crime, God's curse light upon you and your posterity; and if I shall spare any that are found guilty, God's curse light on me and my posterity for ever." Accordingly, seven persons were by the judges condemned to die for that murder. Four of the least account were executed; and, notwithstanding the curse, the three great ones the king pardoned, and to Somerset himself he was profusely liberal all his days. Now how far this curse was entailed, the reader may judge by the sequel: however, this absolute prince, after he had rid and gauged the necks of his people for about twenty-two years, was, by the help of a plaister and powder from the duke of Buckingham, as it was thought, laid into a deep sleep. Things thus considered, it must be said that James, as well as Ahab, did evil in the sight of the Lord.

"After him, in the year 1625, succeeded his son, Charles I. that most stubborn prince. History gives us a large account of his reign and government, which saith, His parliaments he dissolved for their reasonable motions, and rather than he would be beholden to them, he pawns his

his crown and jewels in the Low Countries, which, with the revenues of the crown, was soon consumed by the prodigality of the court; and being resolved for an arbitrary government, he consults a new ministry, sir James Lay, newly-made earl of Marlborough, Weston, lord treasurer, and Cottington (all new men of very small beginnings), fit persons to be employed in his arbitrary designs, which was, to raise money without the consent of parliament. The farmers of the customs he compels to answer his demands; the city of Salisbury is pressed with a loan of 1000*l.* the city of Bristol with 3000*l.* which, by some aldermen of the city was denied, for which they were laid by the heels until the king had the money. Several of St. Clement's Danes, the Savoy, the Duchy, and other parts within the Liberty of Westminster, for refusing to subscribe the loan, were impressed to serve in the king's ships; many of great rank were committed to prison, and the meaner sort were enlisted for soldiers. Sir. P. Hayman, for refusing the loan, was sent into the king's service; yet all this served not to defray his court expences, and therefore another parliament was thought fit to be summoned in the year 1626, which was no sooner done, but the house of commons charge the duke of Buckingham with the death of king James, his father; but the king, as it is thought, being too sensible of that matter, to make all sure, sends to prison sir Dudley Diggs, and sir John Elliott, the chief managers thereof, when proofs and examinations were all ready, and then in a great rage dissolves the parliament, saying with a stern comportment, as he was disrobing himself, "that it should be the last time that ever he would put them on." See the natural obstinacy of this most unhappy prince, who, in despite of the justice of the parliament, would not suffer so much as his own father's death to be called to an account; yet did the Lord, in his own time, bring to judgment that crying sin of blood; for that justice that the king denied, God sent by the hand of John Felton, who stabbed this duke at Portsmouth with a ten-penny knife, that he instantly gave up the ghost with these words, 'Gods wounds! I am slain.'

"And so absolute was this prince, that he published a proclamation prohibiting the people, *so much as to talk of another parliament*, the which was punctually observed for ten years together; inso-much, that all wise men then conjectured, that

the liberties of the kingdom were buried together with the interment of all parliaments; in which time the king raises money without the leave of his subjects, and against the known laws of the kingdom, with that rigour, as if an act had passed for the same purpose; the merchants were oppressed, and great impositions were laid upon thread; vast sums of money were raised upon the law of knighthood, with projects of all kinds, many ridiculous, many scandalous, and all very grievous: and yet such was his indigency, that he borrowed of all the principal gentlemen wherever he came. But, though he borrowed, yet he paid it not again. Delinquents were protected and encouraged; and, though Dr. Manwaring's books were suppressed by proclamation, and himself disabled by resistance, yet was he pardoned and preferred to a good living. Archbishop Abbot was sequestered from his office, for refusing to silence Dr. Sibthorp's sermon, and his soldiers committed great outrages, without redress.

And now was the state of the Protestant religion reduced to the worst step of the conformity of Rome; for masses and mass priests were not only permitted in the face of the court, but throughout the kingdom; not only in a tacit connivance, but in an open way of toleration. It was also this pious and blessed martyr, that published a declaration for prophaning the Lord's Day, by spoils and pastimes. You may then judge what a Protestant he was, not only by this, but his cabinet letters at Naseby; his heartiness to the Protestants of Rochel, and that massacre in Ireland, in the year 1640, in which two hundred thousand souls were cut off: why should he be so pitiful and solicitous to have those Irish rebels spared, if he were not conscious that no man was more guilty than himself.

The king having thus far waded in the depth of his arbitrary strains, squeezing his subjects as long as there was any thing to come, is at length, by his own extremity, and the importunities of the people, prevailed upon, after ten or twelve years, to call another parliament; and this his last parliament was summoned from York, November 3, 1640, and sat down at Westminster; but the king, perceiving them to fly high at his chief ministers and work-masters of his former arbitrary projects, for high misdemeanours, (to cross the parliament) defends and protects them, and withal takes an occasion

occasion against five of the members of the house, Mr. Pym, Mr. Hampden, Mr. Hallis, Mr. Stroud, and sir Arthur Haslerige. Those he sends his warrant for, but upon secret notice they got out of the house. The next day, being the 4th of January, the king comes after a hostile manner, and enters the house, attended with his guards and three hundred armed cavaliers, most of them of desperate forlorn fortunes, to the great surprise of the parliament; but, finding himself disappointed in his expectations, after some severe threats, departs, and within a few days leaves his court and parliament; and, notwithstanding the many entreaties for his return, he continued his residence at York, where he set up his standard against his parliament, arraying the poor people against themselves, to the slaughter of many hundreds of thousands of poor innocent souls, merely to satisfy the lust and pleasure of a wilful stubborn king, a strange passion in this prince, when no power will content him but that of absoluteness to be master over the lives and fortunes of his subjects, but this at last proved his own overthrow. For after eight years' wars with his parliament, in the year 1648, he was taken, arraigned, condemned, and beheaded at his own door; the same place where the first blood was spilt by his own servants, the cavaliers; and those two tools, the earl of Stafford and the archbishop of Canterbury, were both doomed to the block, as being traitors to their country. I have only this to say, if I may believe history, that this king was a man more beloved, honoured, and obeyed, than any of our kings before him; and yet a prince that raised and wasted more treasures, wilfully spilt more innocent blood, divested more the lands and habitations of his subjects, ruined more families, and more embroiled this gallant nation, than any since the coming in of the Norman race; and yet he lived a saint, and dyed a martyr; and, (if you please) of blessed memory.

The next to this was Charles II. or the Royal C—y, who began his reign in the year 1648. And now comes in the devil and all his works; for here's a man given to luxury and uncleanness, as many living witnesses can testify. With this prince entered a flood of debauchery, atheism, and all manner of prophane-ness; the land was overflowed in all parts with quarreling, fighting, swearing, cursing, drunkenness, and whoredom; the

roads, the streets, and houses, ringing with dammes, and strange new-invented blasphemies; obscene discourses every where abounding, which could not otherwise be expected, when we had so great a person for our pattern; for, like prince, like people, *regis ad exemplum*, &c. people dress themselves by the looking-glass of their prince.

New were their plots of all kinds, by which many a brave man was cut off; and bloody designs against Holland, though all the while in league with them; all plans, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, were filled up with men of prophane lives. He was an hypocrite, a covenant-breaker, and a bloody persecutor. Historians say, that, upon the restoration of this king, certain dissenting ministers were sent over to Holland, among which was the Rev. Mr. Case, who, coming to the king's lodging, and desiring to be admitted into his presence, were led into a chamber next his closet, and told withal, that the king was busy at his devotions, and they must stay until he had done; and, being thus left alone, and hearing a sound of groaning piety, Mr. Case steps to the closet-door, where he hears the king pray thus: "Lord, since thou art pleased to restore me to the throne of my ancestors, grant me a heart constant in the exercise and protection of thy true Protestant religion. Never may I seek the oppression of those, who out of tenderness of conscience are not free to conform to outward and indifferent ceremonies;" with a great deal more to the same purpose; at which Mr. Case was exceedingly transported, and with eyes and hands lifted up, tells the rest of his brethren, that they had gotten an angel of a king. All this was done in hypocrisy, as appeared by his carriage afterwards; for, notwithstanding that covenant that he made with them, he turned out two thousand godly ministers of their churches, on the day commonly called "Black Bartholomew;" after which, what severe and cruel laws were there executed against them, breaking open their doors, rissling their houses, seizing their estates, casting them into filthy prisons, where, by close confinement, multitudes of them perished: many were convicted without hearing, or jury, and some were put to death for their conscience sake; the meeting-houses were shut up, while the b—y h—s were open.

Yea, and dissenting ministers were prohibited

prohibited from dwelling within ten miles of any city, town-corporate, or borough, or any place where they had preached since the act of oblivion; nor were they suffered to teach school by themselves, or any others. Yea, women were forbid the same, until they had taken the test. Thus the king continued to persecute

many of the people of God, whilst himself made provision for the flesh, to fulfil it in the lust thereof; but how he died is best known to God, and those who were about him, of whom it must be said, that he did evil in the sight of the Lord, above all that were before him."

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

FRANCIS THE FIRST.

THE following anecdote of Francis I. during his imprisonment at Madrid, is related by Bayle, though he does not vouch for its authenticity. The captive monarch, at a game of chance, won the money of a grandee of Spain, who demanded his revenge. This, Francis thought proper to refuse. The Spaniard, enraged, threw down his gold upon the table, with a furious and insolent air. "Thou has reason in what thou doest," exclaimed he; "this money will serve to pay thy ransom." The king, incensed at this insult, drew his sword, and ran the cavalier through the body. The emperor, when informed of what had passed, replied to the relations of the deceased, who solicited him for vengeance, "Francis did right; a king is a king every where!"

Francis was treated by Europe with unjust contempt for his generosity towards Charles V. his great rival and enemy, who had requested his permission to pass through France in his way to his Flemish dominions. It was in vain that his courtiers endeavoured to prevail on Francis to break his promise with the emperor, and to seize his person, till he had extorted from him certain concessions which Charles had flattered him with the hope of obtaining. "When faith, (answered Francis, nobly), shall be banished from the world, it is in the hearts of kings that she ought to find an asylum." Charles ill repaid the generosity of his illustrious adversary; and tarnished, by his ingratitude and duplicity on this occasion, all his laurels.

Francis was unfortunate in a too-impetuous and sanguine temper. The apparent inactivity of the Spaniards before the siege of Pavia, so fatal to France, had confirmed him in his presumption. He one day asked of Bonivet, "What had till now become of these lions of Spain, by which he found himself vanquished?"—"They slept,

sire," replied the admiral, "and your majesty has at length awakened them."

In 1515, Francis had not yet completed his twentieth year, when he was present at the celebrated battle of Marignan, which lasted two days. The marshal de Trivulce, who had been in eighteen pitched battles, said, that those were the play of infants; but that this of Marignan was the combat of giants. Francis performed on this occasion prodigies of valour; he fought less as a king than as a soldier. Having perceived his standard-bearer surrounded by the enemy, he precipitated himself to his assistance in the midst of lances and halberds. He was presently surrounded; his horse pierced with several wounds; and his casque despoiled of its plumes. He must have been inevitably overwhelmed, if a body of troops detached from his allies, had not hastened to his succour. He hazarded this battle against the advice of his generals, and cut short all remonstrances by the celebrated expression, which became afterwards proverbial, "Let him that loves me, follow me."

After the defeat of the French at Pavia, where Francis fell into the hands of the emperor Charles V. he announced his misfortune to his mother Louisa of Savoy, in the following concise and sublime billet: "Madam, all is lost but our honour!"

Francis, by the advice of the celebrated Budé, instituted a royal college, where the languages and sciences were taught. He collected a great number of valuable manuscripts, and began to form that fine and magnificent library, which became afterwards one of the first in the world. His taste for the sciences, and the protection which he afforded to those who cultivated them, obtained for him the glorious title of the Restorer of Letters, a title not less valuable than that which was also given to him, of Father of his People.

The reign of this prince was that of gallantry and generosity, but the more profound policy, and persevering talents, of his rival Charles V. threw a shade over the lustre of his name.

ANECDOTES OF HENRY IV. OF FRANCE.

Henry, king of France, having one day attended mass, and being about to approach the altar of communion, M. de Roquelaure, regarding this as a favorable moment to obtain a pardon for one of his relations, who had offered violence to a magistrate in the discharge of his duty, threw himself at the feet of the king, and supplicated him, for the love of that Being, whose body he was about to receive in the sacrament, and who had promised forgiveness to the merciful, to extend grace to the culprit, who was ready to throw himself upon his clemency. Regarding him with a severe aspect, "Go," said Henry, "and leave me at peace: I am astonished that you should dare to make to me a request of this nature, when I am going to protest before God to do justice, and to implore pardon for having at any time omitted so to do."

During the league, Henry having laid siege to the town of Chartres, the besieged, after a long resistance, came at length to the resolution of surrendering themselves. The magistrate, on his appearance before the conqueror, began a tedious harangue, which he had been for some time meditating, by declaring that the city, in submitting to his majesty, acknowledged his divine and his human rights: "Add (said Henry, interrupting him, and quickening his pace to enter the town,) the rights also of my cannon."

The Swiss being on the point of renewing their alliance with France, the provost, the merchants, and the sheriffs, wished to give a festival on the occasion, and, for the purpose of furnishing the necessary expense, requested of Henry permission to lay an impost on the cisterns and fountains. "Search," replied the good prince, "for some other means of effecting your design; I do not chuse to regale my allies at the expense of my people; it belongs to God to change water into wine."

PHYSICIANS.

The Romans having banished from Rome the Greek physicians who had signalized themselves in peopling the regions of the grave, the following reflection was made by Cato. "The Greeks, jealous of the glory of the Romans, and being unable to conquer them in the

open field, have sent their executioners, who kill us in our beds."

The obscurity and uncertainty in which the study of medicine has been involved, has, in all ages, been destructive to the human species. It can scarcely be doubted, that should a calculation be made respecting the numbers injured or benefited by the medical art, the balance would preponderate against the physician. Systems, to which the human mind is so prone, are in this profession peculiarly dangerous.

During the reign of Lewis XIV. it was the fashion in France, and in many parts of Europe, to bleed the patient in every disease, whatever might be its symptoms or nature. Madame de Sevigné, in her Letters, speaks of the Chevalier de Grignan, a relation of the family into which her daughter had married, who was seized with the small-pox of the most malignant kind, and attended with putrid symptoms. The physicians immediately had recourse to their favorite remedy of blood-letting, the repetition of which the patient, from the dreadful aggravation of the sufferings which he experienced, in vain endeavoured to resist. After having been bled eleven times, he yielded to the attacks of the doctor and the disease, and expired a victim to obstinacy and ignorance.

LOUIS THE FOURTEENTH.

In the affecting catastrophe which took place in the family of Lewis XIV. when, at an advanced period of life, he suffered, within a few days, the affliction of losing his grand-son and grand-daughter, (the dauphin and dauphiness of France) with their infant son, it is evident that, from improper treatment, these illustrious personages, the darlings and the hope of France, had, from their first seizure, no chance of recovery. Their malady, which seems to have been a contagious fever, attended with a malignant eruption, was, with the fond credulity of an ignorant and credulous age, imputed to poison. To this suspicion, of which there was neither evidence nor proof, the duke of Orleans, afterwards regent, had nearly fallen a victim.

If you have need of a physician, (said an ancient sage,) there are three to which you may have recourse: a tranquil mind, exercise, and temperance. This also was the idea of M. Dumoulin. This celebrated physician, when in the agonies of death, and surrounded by his brethren of the profession, who deplored the

the loss they were about to sustain, declared that there would still remain after his decease three great physicians. On being pressed to name them, each present flattering himself with being one of the three, the dying man replied, "Water, exercise, and diet!"

A SKILFUL DOCTOR.

A humorous story on this subject, is related in a French writer. A lover, whose mistress was dangerously ill, sought every where for a skilful physician, in whom he could place confidence, and to whose care he might confide a life so dear to him. In the course of his search, he met with a man possessed of a talisman, by the aid of which spirits might be rendered visible. The young man exchanged for this talisman half his possessions; and, having secured his treasure, ran with it to the house of a famous physician. Flocking round the door he beheld a crowd of shades, the ghosts of those persons whom the physician had killed. The same vision presented itself, more or less, at the houses of every physician of eminence in the city. One at length was pointed out to him in a distant quarter of the town, at whose door he only perceived two little ghosts. "Behold," exclaimed he, "with a joyful cry, the good physician of whom I have so long been in search!" The doctor, astonished, asked how he had been able to discover this? "Pardon me," said the afflicted lover, complacently, "your ability and your reputation are well known to me." "My reputation! why I have been in the city but eight days, and in that time I have had but two patients."

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

It is certain that the knowledge of medicine is involved in many difficulties, has advanced slowly, and is far behind that of every other science. Yet the improvements which have taken place in modern times, and the substitution of experiment for theory and system, affords to future generations a happier prospect. The principle of a late interesting publication,* the prevention of diseases by a physical education, or the diffusion of physiological knowledge, is peculiarly deserving of encouragement and praise. The *arcana* of this profession, like all other mysteries, has covered infinite iniquity and mischief. To those disinterested men of genius who have unveiled truth, and simplified the sciences, the

world will be indebted for light and happiness.

TOLAND AND BEAUSOBRE.

At the beginning of the last century, the queen of Prussia maintained a private chapel at Charlottenburg, where Beausobre, a learned minister among the Protestant refugees, and his colleague, alternately officiated in French. One Sunday, in October 1701, at the close of the service, her Majesty invited Beausobre, as usual, to join a conversation-party, which assembled, at dusk, in her apartment. On Beausobre's arrival, the queen rose from the card-table, and introduced him to Mr. Toland, the celebrated Irish antichristian writer, who had been dining with the king. "Here is a stranger," said the queen to Beausobre, "who attacks the pillars of our faith, and doubts the very narratives of Scripture." Beausobre urbanely welcomed the conversation of Toland, hinting, however, that he thought it a *foible* to assert the *esprit fort*; and that rash opinions, if excusable to the courage and curiosity of youth, should, at a certain age, grow mute before the prudence and learning of maturity. It was the obvious wish both of her majesty and of the company, to promote some wrestle of intellect between two champions so worthy of the respective causes. Toland was forward to engage in the controversy. He observed, that the Protestants were inconsistent in not going further with their reformation; that they retained a mysticism of creed, and a catalogue of miracles, which, if the Scriptures were reduced to their historic value, could not be supported; that they had no reason to trust in the gospels, save that the church of Rome had selected them for veneration; and that they were equally bound to trust any other legends which the same church recommended to the faithful. Beausobre replied, That the general tenor of Scripture favoured a creed approaching the Protestant; that the reverence of antiquity for the gospel was a strong proof of their proceeding from the men whose names they bore; that the truth of the facts recorded, was to be appreciated by inquiring, whether Peter, and Matthew, and John, were competent witnesses; and that the authority of the church of Rome was like that of an archivist to the deeds he edits; the documents might occasionally prove what the archivist did not infer. "Yes," said Toland, "and it is so that I would use them. Of legendary writ-

* Beddoes' Hygeia, or Popular Lessons on Health.

ings we have a vast mass; the natural facts are usually true; the supernatural relations are, as usually, flourishes of the narrator. Why not apply this style of commentary to the gospels, rejecting the annunciation, the ascension, and the other supernatural descriptions; receiving the crucifixion, the resurrection, and the other natural facts?"—"You class the resurrection," asked Beausobre, "among the natural facts?"—"Surely so," an-

swered Toland; "there was nothing in the crucifixion to endanger life itself; unless——."—"Eh quoi! vous ne croyez pas à la mort de Jesus Christ!" exclaimed the queen, in violent perturbation; "si donc, Mousieur Toland, il ne faut pas nier ainsi une histoire averée." And thus royalty awarded, as usual, the palm of victory to piety and priesthood.—See this dialogue, in greater detail, in the *Bibliothèque Germanique*, vol. vi.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

VERSES.

WRITTEN AT MIDNIGHT, BY THE REV.
I. PROCTOR, DURING A LATE SEVERE
INDISPOSITION.

NIGHT's sable curtain now surrounds the
sky,
Sacred these hours to health-restoring sleep;
Yet, 'midst this scene of solemn silence, I,
Unhappy man, perpetual vigils keep:
I seek the god: he hears me not; he flies;
And thus I pray—yet thus I pray in vain:
"Oh! let thy balmy slumbers seal mine eyes!
Oh! grant one moment's short release
from pain!"
Vain my entreaties! quick he flies from woe!
I trace him to yon trav'lers lonely shed,
Where, stretch'd at ease, the lab'ring peasants
know
A sound repose, nor hard their straw-made
bed.
Weary and restless, sure the hours move slow,
In health and ease they oft too swiftly run;
The village cock, when shall I hear him
crow?
When shall I see the day-creating sun?
Vain wishes all! still dreary midnight reigns,
And now pale spectres quit th' abodes of
Death;
In Fancy's eye they skim along the plains,
And haunt the place where they resign'd
their breath:
My spirits sink a prey to gloomy fear!
Now Theft and Murder stalk beneath the
sky:
Hark! sure a distant noise invades my ear,
A light pale glimmering meets my af-
frighted eye:
No, 'tis illusion all! Vain is my fear!
All-gracious Heaven! Thou guardian of
the just;
Make me (tho' undeserving) still thy care;
Nor blast my hope, nor disappoint my
trust.
Secure and calm then shall I pass these hours,
Or, if I sleep or wake, I need not fear:
Nay, seiz'd by death, with all its frightful
pow'rs,
What can I dread?—My God is with me
there!

STANZAS.

AND can you, Laura, say I feign
And idly sing a mimic pain,
And seek but to betray?
Ah! no, the blush that stains those cheeks,
A gentler, kinder language, speaks,
And fondly bids me stay.
Oh! place me where no summer's breeze,
Shall ever fan the dying trees,
But tempests howl around;
Where Nature fails beneath the heat,
And burning sands assail the feet
That seek to press the ground.
Yet while I live, I live for thee,
Whate'er my wayward fate may be,
For thee, and love, I live;
Without thee, pleasure turns to pain,
And every other joy is vain,
Save those which thou can'st give.

TO AN EXOTIC.

TENDER nursling of my care,
Hast thou brav'd the wintry blast,
Batt'ring sleet, congealing air,
Thus at Spring to droop at last?
Many a night-storm howling drear
Vainly rag'd around thy shed,
Many a keen morn's breath austere
Fail'd to bow thy shelter'd head.
Ah! a counterfeit of Spring,
Soothing with deceitful breath,
Hid beneath a Zephyr's wing,
Shafts of winter—shafts of death.
Phœbus lent a treach'rous ray,
Luring confidence and joy;
Luring only to betray,
Warming only to destroy.
Then thy soft dilating heart,
Gave its shoots, and shed its fears,
Swift the phantom huris her dart,
As in the clouds she disappears.

Gentle alien to a sky
 Ever varying its state,
 Tho' its native, still must I
 Share thy feelings and thy fate.
 As contending winds prevail
 In the elemental strife,
 Straining, slack'ning, they assail
 All the trembling strings of life.
 Sinking, then my languid eyes
 Fail my spirit to amuse;
 Wearied, fainting ere they rise,
 Exercise my limbs refuse.
 And as ev'ry season's course
 In the change of one we see;
 Ere 'tis seen, I feel its force,
 Shrinking, withering, like thee.

E. A.

ODE TO PEACE.

STILL must fierce Mars pervade the main,
 And pallid Discord 'cross the plain
 Urge on her fatal car;
 Must blood distain the peaceful mead,
 And desolated regions bleed,
 Beneath the hand of War?

Must still the Muse hear groans of death,
 Behold the warrior yield his breath,
 Deserted on the plain;
 See heroes fall, and many a flood
 Swell'd high with slaughter'd legions' blood,
 Run gory to the main?

Oh! Peace, thou maid of heav'nly birth,
 Come, shed thy blessings o'er the earth,
 And wave thy magic wand;
 Deep in the gloom of native hell,
 Fierce Rapine, hideous fiend, expel,
 And Discord's ruthless band.

The lab'ring peasant hails thy charms,
 No more he hears the din of arms,
 Nor fears the wasting sword;
 But views with glad, exulting eyes,
 The golden harvests round him rise,
 And Plenty crown his board.

Where'er thou goest, fell tumult fails,
 No more the Corsair spreads his sails,
 On schemes of plunder bent;
 At once the universal friend
 Upon thy footsteps e'er attend—
 Joy, Freedom, and Content.

E. DUNCANNON.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN WHITE'S, (WESTMINSTER,) for the Discovery of a certain Substance, which is capable of being converted into Statues, artificial Stone, Melting Pots, Bricks, Tiles, and every description of Pottery.

THE nature and description of this invention, are thus set forth: Instead of potters' clay, or other argillaceous earths, which are dug out of the ground, and used in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, &c. Mr. White takes from the bed or channel of the river Thames, or from the creeks, cavities, &c. into which that river flows, near the metropolis, and parts adjacent, within the reach of the tide, such portions of the deposit or alluvial soil which subsides in the said river, and the creeks, openings, docks, cavities, and places, aforesaid; and which, by various researches and experiments, he has found to consist, for the most part, of argillaceous earth, clay, or chalk, and sand, from the uplands, with materials of the nature of pit-coal, ashes, sand, with the remains of organized matters, and which is the substance before-mentioned. Mr. W. selects, in preference, such parts of the said deposit as upon examination he finds to be most clear of worms and aquatic animals, and most fit for the purpose of making statues,

&c.; and he alters, modifies, and improves, the same, by the addition of such proportions of natural clay and sand, or either of them, as may be needful, and as may be easily ascertained by any competent workman, by such trials, as in all such cases are needful to be made in the art of pottery and brick-making; and he places and disposes the masses so selected upon any sloping bank or stand, in order that the water may drain therefrom, and then he applies the same to the purposes of his manufactory, as in the usual cases of trade.

MR. RICHARD WILLCOX'S (LAMBETH,) for sundry Apparatus or Machinery, for the Manufacture of Felt, or Stuff Hats, &c.

The invention consists of a method of holding down, or confining, the fur or wool during the operation of cutting or separating the fur from the pelt, and a method of effectually and conveniently removing the same after it is so cut and separated. First: the skin being held down, or confined to the surface of the roller, on which it is advanced to the knife, "I propose," says the patentee, "to hold or press down the fur by the application of an apparatus which I call a drag, or some of the other

other similar contrivances, moderately pressed on its surface; this disposed either in a position parallel with, or inclined to, the axis of the large roller, is placed edgeways, or inclined to it, may be composed of iron, of the other simple metals, of a composition of them, or of wood, and is either simple or compounded of different pieces, as the dimensions or other circumstances of the work may be found to require; and to this I add an apparatus which I call a rake, and by this I propose to remove the fur from off the pelt, after it is separated by the action of the knife; and the drag, constructed so as to accommodate itself to, and produce an uniform pressure or holding on the fur, notwithstanding its inequalities of thickness; and to produce this, I prefer and adopt an edge-bar, pressing with its edge on the fur, and composed of three distinct parts, thus: Two outer pieces form a case somewhat similar to that of a pocket-comb, and a middle piece is placed between them, and projecting edgeways below them; this I make of about one inch deep, and about one-eighth thick, and its projections below the case about $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch. It is secured to it by two or more rivets, one or two inches from each end, it is filed smooth on the edge which lies in contact with the fur, and thus should be a little rounded; by this means the middle piece will, with a moderate degree of pressure, spring on its edge, and so accommodate itself to those skins which are thicker at the middle than the edges, and when of an uniform substance, will remain parallel. The materials I find best for this purpose, are steel and iron welded together; the steel part in contact with the fur. To remove the fur from the drag, I use the drag before-mentioned, and formed either on the principle of the drag, or in other cases, a piece of steel, or steel and iron placed edgeways and brought to a knife-edge, which is afterwards a little taken down by a file or fine grindstone." In applying this apparatus, the machinery to work the drag and rake may be made of any of the well-known eccentric motions, or cranks, wheels, &c.; and connected by any of the well-known methods of communicating motion to different shafts. The effects of this apparatus are: that at each stroke of the engine the edge of the rake comes into contact with the edge of the drag, and pressed on the

skin, so as to relieve it in some degree from the weight of the drag, and as the rake recedes by the eccentric motion, draws away the fur cut off; the drag now presses on the fur, while a second stroke is made, and another portion of fur cut, while the rake is raised by its machinery, sufficiently high in its backstroke to be clear of the fur, and fall the next stroke in contact with the drag as before, and is again ready to draw away the fur about to be cut. The patentee next explains all the drawings attached to the specification, and shews the manner in which they act; and he adds: "I declare, that the description of the apparatus, and their parts, is the result of careful and practical experiment, and are what I prefer and adopt in practice; but further I declare, to prevent the infringement of adopting my principles, or any parts thereof, under the disguise of a change of materials, dimensions, or proportions, I claim the privilege of using any or all of the metals, or their combinations; of altering my materials, dimensions, or proportions, according to the intended scale of operation. And further, I do not confine myself to any particular mode of connecting my said improvements with the engine, or of communicating motion to them, but adopting all or any of those modes with which mechanics are well acquainted; and claiming as my exclusive right all such copies, or approximations to my principles of arrangement and construction herein set forth, as shall clash or interfere with them in any or either of those particulars."

MR. BUNDY'S, (CAMDEN TOWN,) for a new Method of Heading Pins.

In describing this invention, Mr. Bundy says, the frame or stock is made of metal, in which are fitted a pair of steel dies, in manner of those generally used for making screws, held together by cylinders; the dimensions may be various, as the quality of the work requires: the dies generally used are about two inches long and one inch square. In the prominent parts, and that side of each the two dies which come in contact when in use, are made corresponding grooves, which, when pressed together, form holes, each to be the diameter of the shaft intended to have the head fixed on; these holes may be made tapering upward, or contracted at that part close under the head, where half a hemisphere

a hemisphere, whose diameter being that of the size of the head required, is to be worked out; viewing the dies thus worked, and in the frame, which is the position in which they are placed, while introducing the pointed shafts, each having a head loosely put on, the upper die being at liberty in the frame, the pressure of its weight will be found sufficient to hold the number of shafts, with their heads in the respective places, while they are pushed forwards with a straight motion, until the quantity of heads prevents the shafts from going any further. In this state it is necessary to turn a lever, to which is fixed a screw for the purpose of forcing the dies together, which will hold the shafts firm enough to receive a stroke from a press on the top piece, to secure and form complete the whole number of heads in the dies. The hemispheres may be finished according to fancy, as respects the ornament or figure of moulding intended for the top of the head, by sinking them accordingly. I leave a point in the centre of these cavities in the top piece, which serves when forced into the top of the shaft to widen it there, and form a rivet, and thereby secure the head firm from coming off the top of the shaft; and the dies being hard screwed together with the lever, there will be a collar formed by that pressure on the shaft under the head sufficient to prevent the liability of the head being by any ordinary means forced down the shaft. Having described the working parts and

explained the process by the drawings, Mr. B. adds, that placing the whole in a fly-press, one stroke therewith on the top piece will be found sufficient to complete the whole number of heads in the dies. Hitherto it has been the practice to strike the head several times, and that on its sides, expecting to fix it on the shaft while held in a horizontal position. "But my method," says the patentee, "of effectually and securely fastening the heads on the shafts, and leaving the heads of a superior form, is, by placing the shafts in a perpendicular direction, and striking the heads and shafts on their tops, which I call "superior heads," and which I claim as my invention. The head wire may be made flat, either by drawing or rolling to a size, so that when spun one or more rounds, will be sufficient for a head; head-wire of a smaller than ordinary size, without flattening, is recommended, so that when spun and cut three rounds, it shall contain the quantity of metal required for the size head intended. When the heads have been fixed on the shafts by the fly-press, the screw is then to be turned back by the lever, and taking hold of the milled head, which is on the head of the small shaft, and which goes through the screw, and is fixed to the top dies by being screwed hard in the die, it may be drawn back to separate the dies sufficiently wide for the superior-headed pins, which they contain, to fall through into some place prepared to receive them.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. KNIGHT, whose interesting papers have frequently engaged our attention, again claims the public notice. In a former paper, he stated the result of many experiments on grafted trees, from which he inferred, that each variety can be propagated with success during a limited period only; and that the graft, or other detached part of an old tree, or old variety, can never form that which can with propriety be called a young tree. Since this, he had endeavoured to ascertain which, among the various organs that compose a tree, first fails to execute its office, and thus tends to bring on the debility of old age.

Whatever difference exists between the functions of animal and vegetable life, there is a very obvious analogy between some of the organs of plants and those of animals; and it does not appear very improbable, that the correspondent organ in each may first fail to execute its office. Naturalists have considered the structure of plants as an inversion of that of animals, and have compared the roots to the intestines, and the leaves to the lungs of animals; and the analogy between the vegetable sap and animal blood, is close and obvious; and there is scarcely a doubt that the sap of trees circulates as far as is necessary to, or consistent with, their state of existence and

and growth. The roots of trees, particularly those in coppices, which are felled at stated periods, continue so long to produce and feed a succession of branches, that no experiments were required to prove, that it is not any defective action of the root which occasions the debility and diseases of old varieties of the apple and pear-tree. Mr. Knight next details a variety of experiments which he has made to ascertain the fact he is anxious to establish; and having formerly adduced arguments which are uncontradicted, to shew that the sap of plants circulates through their leaves as the blood of animals circulates through their lungs; and having also shewn that grafted trees, of old and debilitated varieties of fruit, became most diseased in rich soils, and when grafted on stocks of the most vigorous growth, which led him to suspect that in such cases more food is collected and carried up into the plant than its leaves can prepare and assimilate; and that the matter thus collected, which would have promoted the health and growth in a vigorous variety, accumulates and generates disease in the extremities of the branches and annual shoots, while the lower part of the trunk and roots remain generally free from any apparent disease. Hence he attributes the diseases and debility of old age in trees to an inability to produce leaves which can efficiently execute their natural office, and to some consequent imperfection in the circulating fluid. It is said, that the leaves are annually reproduced, and are therefore annually new; but there seems to be an essential difference between the new leaves of an old and of a young variety; and it is certain, that the external character of the leaf of the same variety at two, and at twenty years old, is very dissimilar; and therefore to Mr. Knight it appears not improbable, that further changes will have taken place at the end of two centuries. "If (says he) these opinions be well-founded, and the leaves of trees be analogous to the lungs of animals, is it improbable that the natural debility of old age of trees and of animals, may originate from a similar source? This question Mr. Knight is not prepared to decide; but he believes it will be generally admitted, that the human subject is best formed for long life, when the chest is best formed to permit the lungs to move with the most freedom. And he has long observed among domesticated animals, that those

individuals longest retain their health and strength, and best bear excessive labour and insufficient food, in which the chest is most deep and capacious, proportionately to the length of current the circulating fluid has to run; and the same remark he suspects will be found generally applicable to the human species.

Mr. Macartney has communicated to this learned body some very interesting observations upon luminous animals: he examines the grounds on which the property of shewing light has been ascribed to certain animals, that either do not possess it, or in which its existence is questionable. He then gives an account of some luminous species, either inaccurately described, or quite unknown: he next explains, either from his own observations, or from the information communicated to him by others, many of the circumstances attending the luminous appearances of the sea: and he then describes the organs employed for the production of light in certain species; and lastly, he reviews the opinions which have been entertained respecting the nature and origin of animal light.

Mr. Macartney controverts the notions of many authors, who pretend to have witnessed the phenomena of light as belonging to animals, to which they certainly, he thinks, cannot belong. Flaugergues pretended to have seen earth-worms luminous in three instances; the body shone in every part, but most brilliantly at the genital organs. Now Mr. Macartney thinks it next to impossible, that animals so frequently before our eyes as the common earth-worm, should be endowed with so remarkable a property, without every person having observed it. If they only enjoyed it during the moment of copulation, still it could not have escaped notice, as these creatures are usually found joined together in the most frequented paths in the garden-walks. In the same way he treats many others; and then mentions some luminous animals discovered by Sir Joseph Banks, Captain Horsburg, and himself: and he says, the zoophyte is the most splendid of the luminous inhabitants of the ocean. The flashes of light emitted during its contractions are so vivid as to affect the sight of the spectator. The luminous state of the sea between the tropics is generally accompanied with the appearance of a great number of marine animals, of various kinds, upon the surface of the water. In the Arabian Sea have been seen several luminous

luminous spots in the water, and when the animals, supposed to be the cause of them, were examined, they were found to be insects about the third of an inch in length, resembling in appearance the wood-louse. The insect, when viewed with the microscope, seemed to be formed by sections of a thin crustaceous substance. During the time that any fluid remained in the animal, it shone brilliantly like the fire-fly. Mr. Macartney supposes that this, and another mentioned as taken on a sandy beach, were monoculi. He notices many others that have from time to time come under his inspection; one of these, which he denominates the *beroe fulgens*, is a very elegant creature, changing its colour between purple, violet, and pale blue: the body is truncated before and pointed behind, but the exact form is difficult to assign, as it is varied by particular contractions, at the animal's pleasure. When this insect swam gently near the surface of the water, its whole body became occasionally illuminated in a slight degree: during its contractions, a stronger light issued from the ribs, and when a sudden shock was communicated to the water, in which several of these animals were placed, a vivid flash was thrown out. If the body were broken, the fragments continued luminous for several seconds, and being rubbed on the hand, left a light like that of phosphorus; this, however, as well as every other mode of emitting light, ceased after the death of the animal. Mr. Macartney having noticed many other species, says, that his own observations lead him to conclude, that the medusa scintillans is the most frequent source of light of the sea round this country, and likewise in other parts of the world. We are next informed, that the remarkable property of emitting light during life, is only met with among animals of the four last classes of modern naturalists, viz. mollusca, insects, worms, and zoophytes. The mollusca and worms contain each but a single species; the *pholas dactylus* in the one, and the *nereis nocticula* in the other. Some species yield light in the eight following genera of insects, viz. *elater*, *lampyris*, *fulgora*, *pausus*, *scolopendra*, *cancer*, *lynceus*, and *limulus*. The luminous species of the genera *lampyris* and *fulgora*, are more numerous than is generally supposed. Among the zoophytes, the genera *medusa*, *beroe*, and *pennatula*, contain species which afford light. The only animals that appear to possess

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a distinct organization for the production of light, are the luminous species of *lampyris*, *elater*, *fulgora*, and *pausus*.

The light of the lampyrides proceeds from some of the last rings of the abdomen, which, when not illuminated, are of a yellow colour. The number of luminous rings varies in different species, and, as it seems, at different periods in the same individual. Besides this luminous substance there are, in the common glow-worm, on the inner side of the last abdominal ring, two bodies, which to the naked eye appear more minute than the head of the smallest pin. They are lodged in two slight depressions, formed in the shell of the ring, which is at these points particularly transparent. These, when examined, were found to be sacs, and contain a soft yellow substance. The light that proceeds from these sacs is less under the controul of the insect than that of the luminous substance spread on the rings: it is seldom entirely extinguished in the season that the glow-worm gives light, even during the day; and when all the other rings are dark, these sacs often shine brightly. In all the dissections made by Mr. Macartney, of luminous insects, he did not find that the organs of light were better, or differently supplied with either nerves or air-tubes, than other parts of the body. The power of emitting light likewise exists in some creatures which want nerves; a circumstance that strongly marks the difference between animal light and animal electricity. In general, the exhibition of light, in animals, depends upon the presence of a fluid matter, which in some instances is confined to particular parts of the body, and in others is diffused throughout the whole substance of the animal.

Mr. Macartney next notices the various explanations that have been given of the phenomena of animal light, and relates a number of experiments on the subject; and then gives the following conclusions, which are the result of the observations that he has made on the subject.

The property of emitting light is confined to animals of the simplest organization, the greater number of which are inhabitants of the sea. The luminous property is not constant, but in general exists only in certain periods in particular states of the animal body. The power of shewing light resides in a particular substance, or fluid, which is sometimes situated in a particular organ, and

in others diffused throughout the animal's body. The light is differently regulated when the luminous matter exists in the living body, and when it is abstracted from it. In the first case it is intermitting with periods of darkness, is commonly produced or increased by a muscular effort, and is sometimes absolutely dependent upon the will of the animal. In the second case, the luminous appearance is usually permanent, until it becomes extinct, after which it may be restored directly by friction, concussion, and the application of warmth, which last causes operate on the luminous matter only indirectly by exciting the animal. The luminous matter, in all situations, is incombustible, and loses the quality of emitting light by being dried, or much heated. The exhibition of light, however long it may be continued, causes no diminution of the bulk of the luminous matter. It does not require the presence of pure air, and is not extinguished by other gases. The luminous appearance of living animals is not exhausted

by long continuance, or frequent repetitions, nor accumulated by exposure to natural light: it is therefore not dependent upon any foreign source, but inheres as a property, in a peculiarly organized animal substance, or fluid, and is regulated by the same laws which govern all other functions of living beings. The light of the sea is always produced by living animals, and most frequently by the presence of the medusa scintillans. When great numbers of this species approach the surface, they sometimes coalesce, and cause that snowy or milky appearance of the sea, which is so alarming to navigators. These animals, when congregated on the surface of the water, can produce a flash of light like an electric corruscation. The luminous property does not appear to have any connection with the economy of the animals that possess it, except in flying insects, which by that means discover each other at night, for the purpose of sexual congress.

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Carew's Survey of Cornwall, illustrated with Notes, by the late Thomas Tonkin, esq. M.P. now first published from the original MSS. By Francis Lord de Dunstanville. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. large paper 2l. 10s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A General History and Collection of Voyages and Travels. By Robert Kerr, F.R.S. and F.A.S. Edinburgh. No. II. 6s.

Travels in the South of Spain, in 1809 and 1810. By William Jacob, esq. M.P. F.R.S. 4to. 3l. 3s. large paper 4l. 4s.

Pinkerton's General Collection of Voyages and Travels. Part XXXVI. 10s. 6d.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.

Exhibition of the Works of British Artists, placed in the Gallery of the British Institution, Pall Mall, for Exhibition and Sale, 1811.

WE shall now commence our observations on the pictures, which, from the limited space allotted to this department, must be brief.

No. 4. *A Gypsy Woman telling a Young Woman her Fortune.* By A. J. Oliver. A.R.A.

Has been already noticed in our review of the last exhibition at Somerset-house; and a second inspection does not injure its character.

No. 7. *Andromache imploring Ulysses to spare the Life of her Son.* G. Dawe, A.R.A.

Is in a similar situation. Justice, however, demands an acknowledgment, that it is among the best pictures in the exhibition.

No. 10. *The Entombing of Christ.* W. Hilton.

Never having been publicly exhibited before, and from its individual merits, deserves a more particular investigation. The principal figure, the Christ, is the best in the composition; is well-drawn, and excellently coloured. The grouping is too formal and artificial, and the whole is crowded into too small a space.

It is better in its general effect than its detail, and the heads are not remarkable for expression; but the masses of light and shade, are conducted with great judgment. It is one of the best pictures in the exhibition.

No. 11. *The letter O.* By M. W. Sharp.

A picture of familiar life; an old man pointing out the letter O, in a large alphabet, to a careless boy. The subject is well told, the old man's mouth and fingers closed to fillip the boy's head, is altogether the letter O.

13. *Reading the Will.* By L. Cosse.

A picture in the manner of Wilkie, but below that artist in truth of character.

25, 31, 32, and 33—Are characteristic heads from Nature, by Mrs. Hakewill, in an excellent and original style.

51. *The Young Fifer.* By W. Collins, sen.

And two others, by the same artist, are creditable attempts at familiar humor, chosen from low life, but neither offensive nor unpleasing; a few defects in drawing, particularly the proportion of the heads, might be pointed out as worthy of attention in future productions.

92. *A Negro overpowering a Buffalo; a fact which occurred in America, 1809.* G. Dawe, A.R.A.

The fact here illustrated is that of strong muscular action, by which the powerful and energetic frame of a most perfect form of the human body, is shewn to the greatest advantage. The difficulties Mr. Dawe must have had to contend with, are conquered in a masterly manner, and exhibit his power as an artist in an eminent degree. The anatomical knowledge, foreshortening, and colouring, are singularly beautiful, and the rich brown hues of the negro, are finely contrasted by the blue black of the animal, and those again by a brilliant and effective sky. It is a picture of the highest degree of merit.

29. *The Bard, from Gray; by the President West;*

Is too well known to need panegyric but it must be observed, that if Mr. Gray, as he himself acknowledged, conceived his idea of the indignant Bard, from Parmegiano's Moses, Mr. West has most happily adopted the same sublime idea, but without the slightest imputation of plagiarism.

102. *Romeo leaving Juliet in the Garden.* B. R. Haydon.

Is a work of great merit, by the pain-

ter of Dentatus, that was exhibited last year. Our limits will not permit us to say more than that there is a greater feeling of originality of style in Mr. Haydon's works than of any young artist of the present day, and that he promises to be a first-rate historical painter.

Of the Landscapes, suffice it to say, they are all good; and many excellent. Chalon, W. Westall, Linnell, Baker, Miss Gouldsmith, Reinagle, R. B. Hoppner, Arnald, and Glover, are among the most prominent.

The present exhibition is a flattering proof of the increased energies of the British school, and of the utility of the institution. It is no small praise to add that it is, as the last, the best; and we hope the next may shew an equal degree of improvement with this.

The Fine Arts of the English School, illustrated by a series of highly-finished Engravings, from Paintings, Sculpture, and Architecture, by the most eminent Artists, with Historical, Descriptive, and Biographical Letter-press. Edited by J. Britton, F. S. A. January 1811. No. III. Longman and Co. Taylor, and Bond.

The third Number of this elegant work, contains four engravings, viz.

1. A portrait of John Marquis of Granby, from a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, engraved by William Bond: also a Memoir, by John Mason Goode, esq. F.R.S.

2. Sculpture: Monumental Alto-relievo, illustrative of "Thy Kingdom come," by John Flaxman, esq. R.A. engraved by William Bond, with observations on the Subject, by Robert Hunt, esq.

3. A picture of Titania, Puck, and the Changeling, painted by George Romney, esq. engraved by Edward Scriven: with remarks on the Subject, by W. H. Watts, esq.

4. Architecture: a perspective view from the N.E. angle of St. Paul's Cathedral Church, London; engraved by J. Le Keux, from a drawing by James Elmes, esq. architect, with a further account of that Edifice, by Edmund Aikin, esq. architect.

It continues with unabating vigour: the engravings are well executed, particularly the line engraving of St. Paul's Church, from Mr. Elmes's drawing, which, for correctness of architectural detail, and beauty of engraving, has not been surpassed in any work that has been lately published.

The pictures that are announced for the succeeding Numbers, promise an increased interest, and we are happy to find the British School likely to produce much employ to such a work as this, which is solely confined to the illustration of the productions of British artists.

A Series of Progressive Lessons, intended to elucidate the Art of Painting in Water Colours. Published by T. Clay, Ludgate bill, 1811.

This is one of the most useful compendiums of the first elements of water-colour painting, that has been yet published. It is full, without being prolix, and exhibits, in a clear and easy manner, the whole process of a water-colour drawing, from the outline to its finish. To youthful artists, it must be both a useful and entertaining instructor.

INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Academy have offered the following premiums to their students for the current year:

For the best historical picture in oil colours; a gold medal and fifty guineas. The subject to be Themistocles taking Refuge at the Court of Admetus.—Vide Cornelius Nepos, Thucydides, &c. To consist of not less than three figures; the size of the cloth to be a common half length, viz. two feet two inches by three feet four: the principal figure to measure not more than two feet in height, nor less than twenty inches.

For the best model of a bas-relief; a gold medal and fifty guineas. The subject to be Hercules rescuing Alcestes from Orcus.—Potter's Euripides. To consist of not less than three figures; the principal figure to measure not more than two feet in height; nor less than twenty inches.

N.B. The candidates are to present their models either baked or cast in plaster.

For the best finished design in architecture; a gold medal and fifty guineas. The subject to be a Theatre. The whole comprised of one general and regular composition; the designs to be as large as an entire sheet of double elephant will admit.

A number of silver medals will be given for the best models and drawings of Academy figures, done in the Royal Academy; and for the best accurate figured drawings of the east front of Covent Garden Theatre. Done from actual measurements, carefully finished and washed; to be as large as a whole sheet of double elephant will admit, attested to be their own drawings by any one of the Academicians, or any other professor of reputation, resident in London.

The first medal in each of these classes, will be accompanied with a copy of Reynolds's and West's Discourses; and Barry's Lectures, handsomely bound and inscribed.

Three silver medals will also be given for the best drawings, and three silver medals for the best models, of a statue, or groupe, in the Antique Academy, to be selected and set out by the keeper for that purpose, on the first day of October next, for one month.

The first medal in each of these classes, will be accompanied with a copy of Fuseli's and Opie's Lectures, handsomely bound and inscribed.

The pictures, drawings, models, and designs, for all the premiums, to be delivered to the keeper of the Royal Academy, upon Friday, the first day of November next.

All the students who are candidates for the premiums of the gold medals, are to attend upon Friday, the fifteenth day of November next, (at ten o'clock in the forenoon) at the Royal Academy, in order to give a proof of their abilities, by making a sketch of a given subject, in the presence of the keeper.

The time allowed for making these sketches, will be five hours, from ten till three.

The candidates for the historical picture, to make their sketches in oil colours.

All the students who are candidates for the premiums given for the Academy figures, are to enter their names in the keeper's book, on or before Wednesday, the eleventh day of October next, and to begin making their models, or drawings, on Monday, the fourteenth day of October next; when the visitor will be desired to set the model in the same attitude for six nights successively; and on Monday, the 21st of October, the model will be placed in another attitude, and continue the same during six nights. Candidates for the premiums to be given for the drawings or models from the antique, must enter their names on or before the 1st of October.

The drawings, or models done in the Academy, are to be left with the keeper.

No student who has already gained a medal, shall be admitted a candidate a second time for the same premium.

A Mr. Barry, of Bristol, has just finished, and will exhibit, two pictures, that, in the style of comic humour, are equal to Wilkie or Bird. The subjects, a Nervous Patient and Doctor, and a Summer's Afternoon, with all the Effects of Heat.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"O Dolce Concerto." The favourite Air composed by Mozart, with Variations by Miss Parke. 2s.

THIS air is said in the title-page to have been sung (meaning as here presented to us, we presume) with unbounded applause, both at Bath and the Hanover-square rooms. Were we asked whether Miss P. has evinced fancy and ingenuity in her variations, we should say, Yes; but were we questioned as to their sense and propriety, as to their connection with the sentiment of the words, or their pretensions to the applause of a feeling and judicious audience, we should be obliged to reply with our most energetic negative. We are too well acquainted with Miss Parke's good sense, cultivated taste, and scientific acquisitions, not to wonder that she should compromise them all by yielding to the idle, false, frivolous, and vitiated, style, so prevalent in the present age, and so repulsive to every auditor who wishes to feel while he listens, and not to have his ear gratified at the expense of passion and intellect. Were Mozart living, he would run mad to hear the vacant and unmeaning quaverings, semi-quaverings, and demi-semi-quaverings, that have been applied to this simple, chaste, and affecting, air.

A grand Duett for two Performers on one Piano-forte, as performed by Miss Cheese and the Author, at the Concerts in Dublin. Composed by Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 5s.

Much fancy and ingenious construction exhibit themselves in this duett. The passages are conceived with that taste which pervades the greater part of sir John Stevenson's compositions; and the parts are ingeniously combined. It is not always that in these combined productions the effect keeps pace with the labour, a praise peculiarly due to the composer of the present piece.

Number I. of a Bavarian Air, with Variations for the Piano-forte, Harp, and Flute. Composed for the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Cholmondeley, by J. Mazzinghi, esq. Single 3s. with Accompaniments, 5s.

The variations applied by Mr. Mazzinghi to this air, form so many additional instances of his fancy and ingenuity. The combined effect of the instruments to which he has here adapted the melody his taste has selected, reflects no trivial credit on his judgment; and it is justice, not panegyric,

to say that no judicious ear can attend it without pleasure and delight.

A favourite Sonata for the Piano-forte, dedicated to Miss Joanna Smith, by F. Fiorillo. 4s.

This sonata, in which Mr. Fiorillo has introduced a popular Scotch air, is rendered particularly attractive by the variety it possesses. The different movements are happily contrasted, and the general effect, partly arising from the diversity and partly from the beauty of the movements, is so excellent as to justify us in recommending the composition to the notice of all piano-forte practitioners.

A grand March, for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss M. A. Clementson, by N. Rolfe. 2s.

This march possesses much of the true military cast, and exhibits novelty with its spirit. The succeeding movement, for which we wonder Mr. Rolfe did not give himself credit in the title-page, is uncommonly attractive in its subject, and concludes the production with excellent effect.

"For a' That and a' That;" a Scotch Air, with Variations for the Piano-forte, by T. Ross, esq. of Aberdeen. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Ross, of whose ballads and piano-forte compositions we have so often felt ourselves called upon to speak in such commendatory terms, has done ample justice to his present subject. The variations are familiar, pleasing, progressive, and improving, and cannot but be valuable to the young practitioner on the instrument for which they are designed.

Lord Wellington, and Three original Airs for the Piano-forte. Composed by G. G. Ferrari.

In these pieces, which Mr. Ferrari has embellished with accompaniments for a German flute or violin, we find striking evidences of an easy and graceful imagination, as well as a respectable portion of science. The parts combine with much sweetness of effect; and it is but justice to say the real master is exhibited throughout.

"The Kiss and the Tear;" a Ballad, written by W. Dimond, esq. with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed and sung by Miss Parke. 1s. 6d.

Miss Parke has given to the words before us, a melody full of feeling and pathos. Their sense is at once sweetly, justly, and forcibly, expressed, and, as illustrated by the fair composer, cannot but reach every heart. If there is any draw-back

draw-back upon the general interest of the expression, it is in the flutter arising from the too-abundant use of demi-semi-quavers, with introductory and intervening symphonies.

The Boat Song, from the Lady of the Lake, by Walter Scott, esq. Composed and arranged as a Glee for three Voices, dedicated to Mrs. Willis, by Sir John Stevenson. 5s.

The boat song, which is here given with an accompaniment for two performers, displays a variety of musical powers. The melody is happily imagined, the parts are scientifically and ingeniously blended, and the accompaniment is elegant, rich, and fanciful. We recommend the boat song to all lovers of good vocal harmony, aided by skilful instrumental embellishment.

"The Mourning Ring, or the Token;" written on the late Princess Amelia's mournful present to His Majesty. Set to Music with a Recitation and an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge. 1s. 6d.

Of the music of the "Mourning Ring," we may justly speak in terms of commendation; the poetry has not the same claims to our praise. Dr. Clarke

has gone beyond his author in all the great requisites of pathetic expression, and given an effect and a consequence to the words, to which they themselves could never have pretended.

An Air with Variations for the Piano-forte. Composed by W. A. Mozart. 2s.

This air, in the points of original and tasteful conception, is fully worthy the extraordinary talents of its author. The variations are so ingenious and free, as to impart considerable interest to the subject, and to engage and delight the cultivated ear.

A Polacca for the Flageolet, or Flute, and Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to L. Illius, esq. by John Parry. 2s.

The subject of this polacca, if original, is highly creditable to Mr. Parry's taste and fancy; and the manner in which he has conducted the digressive matter, evinces judgment, and a nice attention to uniformity and connection. The construction of the flageolet or flute part, is such as to admit of its being combined with the bass on the piano-forte, and being rendered independent of a wind instrument.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

.. Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

DR. HAYTER's Report to the PRINCE REGENT of his literary mission to the Court of Naples, in relation to the Herculaneum MSS. which mission excited so great a sensation and expectation in the literary world, and made so great a noise throughout Europe, will appear in a few days, superbly printed in a thin royal quarto.

SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS's volume on the Powers and Duties of Juries, and on the Criminal Laws of England, will be ready on Wednesday next.

MR. TROTTER's Account of Mr. Fox's Tour in France and Flanders, in the year 1802, and of the last four years of the life of that revered character, will appear this season, and be accompanied by numerous original letters, and other documents, illustrative of the latter years

of that distinguished patriot. As his Private Secretary, Mr. Trotter is eminently qualified to perform the interesting task, which he has undertaken with so laudable a respect for public curiosity.

MR. BLAIR's Universal Piceptor, or General Text Book for Schools of every denomination, will appear in the current month, and will doubtless run the brilliant career of the other useful and well known works of the same author.

The opinions advanced by Dr. DAVY, during the present lectures at the Royal Institution, relating to combustion, and the nature of heat and light, vary so much from the received doctrines, and are so interesting and important, that we shall here endeavour to give an abstract of them from his different lectures.—Combustion, according to these new doctrines, is not the result of the combination of oxygen with other bodies, by which

which the oxygen is condensed, and the light and heat given out, as the French chemists assert; nor are heat and light specific substances, differing from other matter. All bodies which have a strong chemical affinity or attraction for each other, are found to possess two different states of electricity. Thus, acids are negative, and the alkalies positive. Zinc and mercury, and other metals which possess strong chemical affinities, are also in different states of electricity. This difference in the natural states of electricity, Dr. Davy considered as the cause of chemical affinity. Combustion is the effect of chemical action. In such bodies as combine rapidly together, the particles are violently agitated; and, being separated from each other by their polar repulsions, are thrown off in straight lines through free space, and become radiant heat and light. According to Dr. Davy, the particles of all bodies possess polarity. With many bodies oxygen has a most powerful affinity, and combines with great rapidity; and, during this violent chemical action, much light and heat are produced. Some of the French chemists have asserted, that oxygen is the only support of combustion, and that the light and heat given out comes from the oxygen alone. But light and heat are produced in a variety of instances without the presence of oxygen. Indeed, in all cases where bodies rapidly combine, the phenomena of combustion takes place. —The new metal potassium, or the metal of potass, was placed in a glass vessel filled with carbonic acid gas; by the heat of a spirit lamp applied to the glass, the metal inflamed in this gas, and gave out a brilliant light. Charcoal was deposited on the side of the glass. In this experiment, it may be said, that the oxygen of the carbonic acid combined with the potassium; but it ought to be recollected, that this oxygen had given out its light and heat. According to Lavoisier, when it combined with charcoal to form carbonic gas, it ought not, therefore, to give out a second time what it had before lost. —In another experiment, potassium and arsenic were placed in a close retort, containing nitrogen gas; by the heat of the spirit lamp they combined rapidly, and, during their combination, much light and heat were produced. Here, if the experiment was properly made, no oxygen was present. —Metals also inflame spontaneously in chlerine gas, (improperly called oxymuriatic acid gas). This gas, Dr. Davy stated, was

a simple uncompound substance, containing no oxygen. His experiments on this subject we shall afterwards mention. —Heat is radiated from the surfaces of all bodies, but in different degrees, according to their nature and colour. Black surfaces absorb and also emit radiant heat more rapidly than others. If a polished surface of metal, and an equal surface of charcoal, be heated to the same degree, and a thermometer be placed at the same distance from each, the charcoal will raise the thermometer more rapidly than the polished metal. This radiation of heat Mr. Leslie had attributed to certain aerial pulsations. Dr. Davy stated, this could not be the case, for heat was more powerfully radiated in vacuo than in the open air. He placed a platina wire in vacuo, and a thermometer at a certain distance from it; the wire was then ignited by means of the voltaic pile; the effect on the thermometer was greater and more rapid than when the same experiment was repeated in the air. All the metals are fused more rapidly in vacuo than in the open air, when acted upon by the voltaic pile, and give out a more intense degree of heat and light. Charcoal, in the same circumstances, ignites with a most brilliant light; and this light may be continued for any length of time, without any change or decomposition of the charcoal. The light and heat, in these experiments, cannot proceed from combinations of oxygen, but may be supposed to originate from the vibrations or violence of action of the particles of the bodies which are thus operated upon. This opinion was also adopted by Hooke and Boyle. The experiments of Dr. Herschel had shewn, that the sun constantly emitted invisible rays, (distinct from light,) which produce heat; other invisible rays are also emitted, which have the property of reviving metallic calces. The one he calls, heat making rays, the other, deoxydizing rays. Dr. Davy's opinions respecting light, and other rays emitted from the sun, imply, that he does not believe any of these phenomena will admit of an explanation by the pulsations of an ethereal medium. His observations lead to the supposition, that the particles of light and of other bodies possess polarity. —If a magnet be broken into any given number of parts, each part has its attracting and repelling poles, like the large magnet. If a blunt insulated metallic conductor be brought near an excited glass cylinder, it acquires

electrical polarity; the one end is positive, and the other negative. If the tourmaline (a crystal from Ceylon) be heated, one end of the crystal becomes positively electrified, and the other negatively. If the crystal be broken into a number of parts, each part has the same form as the large crystal; and each of these small crystals has its attracting and repelling electrical poles. Here, some connection between magnetism, electricity, and crystallization, may be traced. Crystallization is the effect of chemical affinity, by which the particles arrange themselves in certain forms, according to the shape of the primary molecule, and, probably, by some law, connected with the polarity of each particle. Light appears also to be refracted according to some law connected with its own polarity and that of the refracting medium. The double refraction of light, in passing through Iceland crystal, always takes place on the plane, in a line with the axis of crystal; and if the crystal be broken into smaller ones, each of these has the same property of double refraction in the direction of its axis. When the light falls upon the crystal with a certain angle of incidence, only one refraction takes place; in another angle, there are four refractions, or images, of the object seen. Dr. Davy was inclined to believe, that each particle of light had its polar axis, and attracting and repelling poles, and that its refractions and reflections were dependent on this polarity. It is only justice to Dr. Davy to mention, that what he advanced on this intricate subject, he stated to be, in a considerable degree, hypothetical, and entitled to no more regard than what it might derive from future experiments. We have been more particular in stating these conjectures, as they appear to offer the most plausible solution of what are called, the fits of easy transmission and reflection of light, hitherto given.—The positive and negative electricities natural to different bodies, makes their decomposition by electrical agency practicable, in cases where they could be decomposed by no other known methods. Hence, the voltaic pile, or battery, becomes the most powerful instrument in the hands of the chemist. The French philosophers have lately published an account of some experiments made to determine the powers of different piles; and have asserted, that the energy of each pile is in the proportion of the cube root of the number of plates.* In order

to produce a double effect, they state, that the number of plates must be increased eight times. Dr. Davy, on the contrary, found the energy of the battery to increase in a much greater ratio with the number of plates. Ten plates of metal, 11 inches and a half in length, and 4 and a half in breadth, ignited an iron wire 2 inches in length. Twenty plates ignited 8 inches, and thirty plates ignited 12 inches of the same wire. The error in the calculations of the French, is attributed to their making use of piles instead of troughs, by which means a considerable part of the effect is lost. The battery at the Royal Institution consists of troughs made of Wedgwood's ware, divided into separate cells, filled with water, containing a small portion of nitric acid. The plates are suspended from a piece of wood, the length of the trough, by which means they can all be immersed in the cells, or taken out, together. When a very powerful battery is wanted, a number of these troughs are connected. All the metals are fused by it, but more readily in vacuo than in the air. Platina, which is the most infusible metal by other means, melts, by the operation of the voltaic body, sooner than zinc. During the fusion of platina wire in vacuo, a number of vivid sparks were given out, which Dr. Davy imagined proceeded from the disengagement of hydrogen, which forms a constituent part of carbon and the metals.—In regard to meteoric stones, he observes, that hydrogen gas, or inflammable air, will dissolve some of the metals, and form, with them, an invisible metallic gas. When this gas is exploded, the metals are deposited in a metallic form on the sides of the vessel in which the experiment is made. Arsenic, tellurium, and sodium, were exhibited, in a gaseous state, combined with hydrogen. When the hydrogen was inflamed, by a mixture of oxymuriatic gas, the metals were deposited in a solid form, coating the sides of the vessels. Dr. Davy observed, that the stones which had fallen from the atmosphere were all metallic, and might, perhaps, be formed by the explosion of a large quantity of inflammable air, in which the metals had been dissolved. He was, however, inclined to trace their origin to another cause, and to consider them as the ruins of some planetary body; or, perhaps, they might be small satellites, moving round some of the planets, which, coming near the orbit of the earth, were attracted to it. We know

know that this opinion has been advanced by some philosophers on the Continent; but it appears so improbable, and contrary to the order and perfection of the solar system, that we think it totally inadmissible. The opinion that they are metals in a gaseous form, which explode and condense, is, we conceive, not only more probable in itself, but more agreeable to the appearances which accompany the fall of these stones. The dense cloud, the loud explosion, the brilliant light, which precedes their fall, the heat of the stones when they are first found, are all indications of their atmospheric production. Dr. Davy lately read an account of a meteoric stone, which fell, a few weeks since, in the county of Tipperary. The phenomena attending its fall were the same as described in other instances of the like kind. The stone has been analyzed by Mr. Higgins, of Dublin, and contains, like other meteoric stones, iron and nickel.

Dr. BURGESS, bishop of St. David's, has great and singular merit in establishing in his diocese a Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union in the Diocese of St. David's, as a true antidote to the spread of ignorant fanaticism among the people. The subscriptions and benefactions to his Society are distributed—1. For general purposes. 2. For clerical education and exhibitions. 3. For the building and establishing of a clerical seminary. 4. For a college library. 5. For the relief of superannuated curates. A committee has also reported favourably, on a proposed establishment for the education of young men intended for holy orders, who are precluded the advantages of an university education, on account of the distance of this diocese from the universities. We have already noticed his praiseworthy exertions to render the study of Hebrew general in the grammar-schools of his diocese, and his plans for other proper objects of study in those schools, and we now find that his plans have been extended to every branch of useful education.

Mr. NICHOLS, the historian of Leicestershire, has issued Proposals for completing the second edition of Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, with improvements by the late Richard Gough, esq. From the very considerable accession of materials obtained by the unremitting exertions of Mr. Gough, and the contributions of several gentlemen in the county,

it will be found expedient to divide what was intended for the third, into two volumes; which, uniformly printed with those already before the public, will consist each of about five hundred pages; and will be embellished with more than fifty beautiful plates, besides numerous vignettes; which, having been placed in the hands of Mr. Basire, were fortunately preserved. As soon as one hundred copies are subscribed for, the work shall be immediately put to press; and one volume may confidently be expected in twelve months afterwards, and the whole within two years.

It is one of the literary novelties of this age, that the East-India Company has established a Sanscreeet press; and the *Hetcopadesa* is the first work that will appear in that language from a printing press.

The late Bishop Horsley having left in MS. Notes and Observations on the Book of Psalms, the same is now printing, under the direction of the Rev. HENEAGE HORSLEY.

Dr. WHITAKER is printing an edition of the Works of Pierce Plowman, collated from very ancient MSS.

Mr. FENTON, late of Fishguard, is preparing, an Account of a Tour through Pembrokeshire.

There appears to exist, at this time, a general disposition to abate the severity of our penal laws; and several works are announced, having that object, besides the various motions in Parliament.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Sheffield, author of *The Common Lot*, and other much-admired poems, is printing a new poem, on the Antediluvian World.

An edition of the novels of RICHARDSON, in 19 volumes, is nearly ready for publication.

By a letter in Mr. FLOWERS's Political Review, it appears, that the late John Howard did not die of the plague, but of a fever caught from a young lady, in going to visit her; for which purpose he rode twenty miles on horseback: and, being benighted, he was thrown from his horse, and lay a considerable time in the snow; and would have been frozen to death, but for the aid of an accidental passenger. Like Goldsmith, too, he took too large a dose of James's powders. He was buried by a French gentleman, in his garden, about two miles from Cherson, at his own particular request.

Mr. BARRY, of Bristol, is doing that which might be followed with advantages in every great town in England. By forming a library

a library of useful books, and introducing all the new Voyages and Travels, with the best specimens of poetry, &c. he has greatly lessened the demands of his readers for the pernicious trash called novels. His new catalogue, just publishing, is a specimen of a collection that is creditable to the character of the city.

A New Bristol Guide will appear in the course of the spring, that is well calculated to make that interesting city, and its vicinity, the resort of numbers of travellers, who are lovers of mineralogical science; and will exhibit also, the value of the surrounding country.

Miss MITFORD, who lately published a volume of elegant Poems, has in the press, a Poem, in four cantos, founded on the events which arose out of the mutiny of the Bounty, which is entitled *Christina, the Maid of the South Seas*.

Mr. GEORGE SINGER continues his series of Lectures on electricity and electro-chemistry, at the Scientific Institution, 3, Princes-street, Cavendish-square.

Mr. PARKINSON has requested us to announce, that the third and concluding volume of *Organic Remains of a former World*, containing the fossil remains of echini, shells, insects, crustacea, fishes, amphibia, quadrupeds, &c. with twenty-three coloured plates, will be published in the middle of June.

Dr. BUSBY has just completed a Translation, in rhyme, of the six books of Lucretius on the Nature of Things. Lord Grenville, to whom the work is to be dedicated, has, we understand, seen the first book, and expressed his unqualified approbation of the style in which the doctor has executed this arduous undertaking. Previous to its publication, the poem will be read, at Dr. B.'s residence, by Mr. George Busby, to a select literary audience. We hope, in our next Number, to be able to present our readers with further particulars, and to lay before them some specimens of the version.

The Rev. THOMAS JERVIS, of Leeds, is printing a volume of Sermons.

Dr. REID will recommence his course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Wednesday, the 1st of May, at nine o'clock in the morning, at his house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

Mr. J. J. JONES, organist of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, and St. Ann's, Blackfriars, intends to publish, by subscription, a set of Six Fugues, with In-

troductions for the Organ or Piano Forte; dedicated (with permission) to his preceptor, Dr. Crotch. They will appear in the course of the present month.

A very entertaining work, from the pen of MAD. DE GENLIS, will appear in the course of a few days; it is entitled, *La Botanique, Historique, et Littéraire, suivie d'une Nouvelle, intitulée Les Fleurs ou Les Artistes*.

A Winter in Paris, or Memoirs of Madame de C., written by herself, will appear in the course of the present month.

An edition of Mr. DEPPING's "*Soirées d'Hiver*," is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. BISSETT, of Birmingham, has, with his wonted activity and ability, prepared a medal, in commemoration of the Regency, in gold, silver, bronze, and imperial metal.

So large a part of the edition of the Rev. Richard Cecil's Works, in 4 vols. 8vo. now in the press, has been bespoke by his friends, that no copies will be advertised for public sale. Names may, however, yet be sent to the editor, the Rev. JOSIAH PRATT, Doughty-street, London.

Mr. HENRY JACOB, author of a Hebrew Grammar, and Mr. A. J. VALPY, have it in contemplation to superintend a new edition of the Hebrew Bible, with points, and with the Latin translation of Arius Montanus interlined. The Hebrew text will be taken from Vander-Hooght; and the work will be comprised in two handsome volumes, royal octavo.

The Cow-Pock Institution, No. 62, Sackville-street, Dublin, has published the following abstract from the register of inoculations and distribution of matter:

	Patients Inoculated.	Packets issued to Practitioners in general.
1804	578	776
1805	1,032	1,124
1806	1,356	1,340
1807	2,156	1,790
1808	3,002	2,285
1809	3,941	2,540
1810	4,084	3,249
Totals	16,149	13,104

The directors observe, that the addition of four thousand successful cases during the year 1810, tends only to confirm

firm their belief in the efficacy, safety, and policy, of pursuing vaccine inoculation.

The second volume of Mr. MOORE'S *Tales of the Passions*, containing the Married Man, being an illustration of the passion of Jealousy, is expected to appear in the course of this month.

The Rev. JOHN RUDD, F.L.S. and President of the new Literary and Philosophical Society of Preston, has in considerable forwardness, a *Botanist's Guide* through Lancashire, in which all the plants, indigenous to the country, will be enumerated, and the habitats of the same ones accurately given.

Mr. RUDD will also publish, in a few days, a volume of *Devotional Exercises*, selected and composed for the use of Congregations and Families.

Dr. HUTTON'S new edition of his *Dictionary of Mathematics and Philosophy*, is ready for the press, with many improvements, made from late discoveries in those sciences.

Messrs. SETCHEL and SON, have reprinted the *Memoirs of the Life of Sir Stephen Fox*, ancestor of the present lord Holland, and it will make its appearance in a few days.

Mr. LAMBERT, who lately published his travels through Canada, and the United States of America, has in the press an American work, entitled "*Salmagundi, or the Whim Whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, esq. and Others*;" to which he has added an introductory *Essay on the Genius and Character of the Americans*, together with explanatory notes.

MAJOR MOOR is about to publish, *An Account of the Measures pursued with different Tribes of Hindoos for the abolition of the practice of the systematic murder of female children by their Parents*; with incidental notices of other customs peculiar to the inhabitants of India. By Governor Duncan, and Lieut.-col. Walker.

The volume of the *County Annual Register* for 1811, is in forwardness; in addition to the usual matter relating to the counties, it will contain a concise and impartial *History of Europe* for the year.

A *Description of the Ancient Terracottas in the British Museum*, is announced: the descriptive part by MR. COMBE; and the engravings from drawings by MR. WM. ALEXANDER.

MR. KENDALL has in the press, and will speedily publish, *Remarks on the Calumet*.

Now in the press, a *Literary Life and select Works of Benjamin Stillingfleet*. By ARCHDEACON COXE. Illustrated with plates, in three volumes, octavo.

Messrs. DANIELL'S *Picturesque Voyage to India, by the way of China*, with fifty coloured engravings, and descriptive letter-press to each, is nearly ready for publication.

Early in the spring is intended to be published, in octavo, *The Protestant Dissenters' Annual Register*, for the year 1810; designed to embody all facts of an historical, ecclesiastical, or political, nature, that are interesting to Protestant Dissenters.

A *Life of William Waynfleet, Bishop of Winchester, Lord High Chancellor to Henry VI. and Founder of Magdalen College, Oxford*, by the late Dr. RICHARD CHANDLER, is in the press.

The edition of *Fabian's Chronicles of England and France*, edited by Henry Ellis, Esq. is nearly ready for publication.

Select Letters of Tippoo Sultan to various Public Functionaries, arranged and translated by Col. KIRKPATRICK, are in the press, including his principal military commanders, governors of forts and provinces, diplomatic and commercial agents, &c. &c.; together with some addressed to the tributary chieftains of Sanhore, Kurnool, and Cannanore, and sundry other persons.

Mr. BENJAMIN TRAVERS, demonstrator of anatomy at Guy's Hospital, surgeon to the Honourable East India Company, and to the London Infirmary for diseases of the eye; has in the press, *An Inquiry concerning injuries to the Canal of the Intestines*; illustrating the treatment of penetrating wounds, and strangulated hernia.

Mr. WINCH has nearly ready for the press, the *Flora of the counties of Northumberland and Durham*, of which the *Botanist's Guide* through those counties may be considered as a prodromus. It will comprise about 2000 indigenous plants, and be illustrated by some coloured engravings, made by Mr. SOWERBY.

The Rev. JOHNSON GRANT will shortly publish the first volume of a summary of the *History of the English Church*, and of the sects which have separated from it, from the earliest periods to the reign of James the First.

A new edition of Dr. STUKELEY'S account of *Richard of Cirencester*, and of

his other works, with a copious commentary, is preparing for the press.

A new work is preparing by Mr. PETER NICHOLSON, on the Mechanical Exercises of Carpentry, Joinery, Bricklaying, Masonry, Turning, &c.; with plates of the various tools used in each branch of business.

SIR GEORGE ALLEY, is preparing for the press, Reports of the Utility and Employment of Mercury, in the treatment of inflammatory and other diseases, in which the exhibition of that remedy has been neglected and considered as inadmissible.

A stereotype edition of the Bible in French, collated with the most approved foreign editions, is in considerable forwardness.

The Hon. ANNABELLA HAWKE, has nearly ready for publication, *Babylon*, and other poems, in foolscap, octavo.

A View of the present State of Sicily, its Rural Economy, Population, and Produce, from a late Survey of the Professor of Agriculture at Palermo, with Observations on its general character, commerce, revenues, &c. by a British officer, serving in the Mediterranean, will appear in a few days, in one quarto volume.

A botanical work, entitled, *Illustrationes Theophrasti in usum Botanicorum præcipue perigrinantium*, in an octavo volume, is nearly ready for delivery. It contains a list of more than four hundred species which have been described by that celebrated ancient. It is arranged in three parts; the first containing an alphabetical list of the plants, with their notices and descriptions as they occur in the two great works of that author; a systematic table of the several species according to the Linnæan system; and a lexicon explaining all the technical terms made use of by Theophrastus.

Mr. NICHOLAS CARLISLE has sent to press, his *Topographical Researches in Wales*, which he hopes to lay before the public in the beginning of May.

Mr. J. CARTER has near completed a collection of drawings in illustration of the Costume of England, from the remotest periods to the present day. The subjects consist of statues from niches, tombs, basso-relievos; effigies from brasses; paintings on walls; illuminated missals; and authenticated public historical paintings. The number of these representations already amounts to 350.

Mr. ANTHONY TODD THOMPSON, has nearly ready for publication, *The London Dispensatory*; containing the Elements and Practice of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, with a translation of the Pharmacopœias of London, the Edinburgh, and the Dublin, Colleges of Physicians; many useful tables; and copper-plates of the Pharmaceutical Apparatus; the whole forming a Synopsis of of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Pysche, or the Legend of Love, with other poems, by the late Mr. HENRY TIGHE, will speedily issue from the press.

An alteration has been made at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the form of admission; those who intend to become members being no longer admitted by proxy, but obliged to appear in person. The order of Fellow Commoner is also abolished in this society.

The following are the subjects for Sir Wm. Browne's gold medals for this year:

For the Greek Ode, *In Obitum Illustrissimæ Principissæ Ameliæ*.

For the Latin Ode, *Prælium cum Galis in Busaci Montibus commissum*.

For the Epigrams,

Ἡ σιγὴν καίρειν ἢ λόγον ἀφέλιμον

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of February to the 20th of March.

AGAINST consumption, "that vast pitfall situated in the high-road of life," the Reporter has been sufficiently earnest and reiterate in his warnings, more especially to those who, with a seeming security, approach to the edge of the precipice. But, although upon this subject the more frequent and more fatal fault, consists in the want of a well-founded fear, there are often at the

same time mistaken apprehensions with regard to the actual existence of phthisis pulmonalis. Nearly all the symptoms of which may be exhibited by other diseases, which have no immediate or essential connection with the lungs. One instance, illustrative of this fact, has recently occurred under the notice of the Reporter, in which the patient displayed the countenance, and all the other indications,

dications, except purulent expectoration of pre-advanced phthisis, when the origin of his complaint was detected to be merely worms in the intestinal canal. To discriminate between true consumption, and the deceitful resemblances of it, is a matter of extreme importance in the practice of medicine. Nervous atrophy affections, arising from some canker upon the mind, is particularly apt to be mistaken for the effect of pulmonary disorganization.

The Reporter has recently met with a case, in which an unexpected mortification of overweening pride brought on a state of mental aberration, under the form of melancholy. It is remarkable, that the proud are, of all persons, the most liable to this humiliating affliction. Upon a similar principle, inordinate egotism will be found for the most part to be a prominent feature in the character of persons who are prone to insanity. Themselves are, in general, the favourite subjects of their conversation, and of course of their silent thoughts. Nothing can be so likely to endanger, in case of any adverse occurrence, the stability of reason, as this miserable absorption in self. He who suffers most for the misfortunes of others, will be best able to bear his own. A practical benevolence, by habitually urging us to disinterested exertion, alienates the attention from any single train of ideas, which, if favoured by indolence and self-contemplation, might be apt to monopolise the mind, and occasion us to lose a sense of our private feelings and concerns in an enlarged and liberal sympathy with the general good.* Howard, had he

* An admirable sermon of the late Dr. Priestley's, "On the duty of not living to ourselves;" if the principles of it were pro-

not been a philanthropist, would probably have been a maniac.

A case of hypochondriasis has likewise occurred lately within the practice of the Reporter, which approached in its symptoms to that of melancholy, above referred to, but which originated from, and has been perpetuated by, a very different cause. The former arising from circumstances, acting immediately upon the mind; the other, upon the mind, through the medium of the body. The depression, and irregularity of the spirits, in the latter instance, seemed to be in a great measure, if not entirely produced, by a want of tone in the principal organ of digestion. The stomach appeared on this occasion, to assert an ascendancy over the mental faculty. The connection between them, involves in fact, a reciprocal dependance. "The mind and body are like a jerkin, and a jerkin's lining, rumple the one, and you rumple the other."† The operation of a disorder in the physical part of our frame, is more frequently evident in inducing not a total obscuration, but a twilight of the intellect, an intermediate and equivocal state between entire sanity, and decided derangement. A state in which a large proportion of hypochondriacal men, and of hysterical females, under the influence of the vapours, may be considered as nosologically placed.

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
March 26, 1811.

perly digested and assimilated into the habit, would prove a better preservative against the malady of mental derangement, than any prophylactic that is to be found amidst the precepts of moral, or the prescriptions of medical, science.

† Sterne.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of February and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 197.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ADAMS J. and J. Ludlow, Walworth, oilmen. (Watson, Clifford's inn)
Ainscow M. and R. Clayton in the Woods, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers. (Bickelock and Makinson, Temple, and Blanchard and Bickerstaff, Preston)
Allen J. Burnley, Lancaster, manufacturer. (Hurd, Temple, and Jackson, Manchester)
Alcock W. Heywood, Lancaster, victualler. (Cloughton and Fitchett, Warrington, and Santon, Chancery lane)
Anderson W. Hull, shoemaker. (Ellis, Chancery lane and Galland, Hull)

Andras J. Bath, haberdasher. (Webb, Bath, and Anstice and Cox, Temple)
Ashton J. Salford, Manchester, roper. (Edge, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane)
Baker J. Litton, Derby, cotton manufacturer. (Shaw, Weston Hall, Tiddwell, Derby, and Ware, Gray's inn)
Baker J. Frome, Selwood, Somerset, saddler. (Chislet, Frome, and James, Gray's inn square)
Ballingall, R. Liverpool, merchant. (Stanisstreet and Eden, Liverpool, and Windle, John Street, Bedford row)
Bartlelot W. A. Portsmouth, perfumer. (Calaway, Portsmouth)
Bath R. Maker, Devon, rope maker. (Williams and Parke, Prince's Street, Bedford row, and Bason, Plymouth)
Batty

- Batty W. Wakefield, cloth manufacturer. (Beaver, Wakefield, and Evans, Hatton Garden)
- Batty T. Lane, Almondbury, York, clothier. (Stephenson, Holmfirth, and Batty, Chancery lane)
- Beaton S. Down Head, Somerset, jobber. (Coote, Austin Friars, and Healey, Whales House, Dorset)
- Bentley J. Halifax, York, cotton-cord maker. (Wiglesworth and Thompson, Halifax)
- Bibby G. Norton Falgate, silversmith. (Hulme, Russell square)
- Birkby H. Lower Rowfolds, York, card maker. (Evans, Hatton Garden, and Carr, Gomersal, York)
- Blissett J. Burleygate, Hereford, cordwainer. (Taylor and Son, Featherstone buildings, and Dangerfield, Bromyard)
- Bllore W. Half Moon alley, Bishopgate street, timber merchant. (Batsford, Horsleydown lane)
- Blow J. Hertford, currier. (Higden and Sym, Currier's Hall, London wall)
- Bogle P. and J., and D. Jopson, Ringley, Lancaster, calico printers. (Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane, and Claughton, Manchester)
- Boulton G. E. Worcester, china manufacturer. (Cardale and Spear, Gray's inn, and Saunders, Worcester)
- Bowden W. Downhead, Somerset, dealer. (King, Bedford row, and Hyatt and Maskell, Shepton Mallett)
- Bradfield R. Attleburgh, Norfolk, miller. (Signold, Norwich, and Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn)
- Brady B. Farnham, brewer. (Hollest, Farnham, and Dynes, Lincoln's inn fields)
- Brownbill T. Leeds, silversmith. (Lee and Raynar, Leeds, and Batty, Chancery lane)
- Brofner J. Rochdale, Lancaster, dealer. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook, and Smith, Birmingham)
- Burton J. Liverpool, merchant. (Clements, Liverpool, and Blackstock, Temple)
- Byfield J. Duval's lane, Islington, dealer. (Shearman, Hart street, Bloomsbury)
- Cameron W. Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, and Dawson, Liverpool)
- Carter W. Jun. Liverpool, merchant. (Chambre, Chapel street, Bedford row, and Statham and Hughes, Liverpool)
- Caswell N. L. Chelmsford, innkeeper. (Brook and Bridges, Red Lion square, and Tindal and Perkins, Chelmsford)
- Charlton M. Argyle street, victualler. (Whitton, Great James street, Bedford row)
- Cleland A. Charles street, Mary-le-bonne, upholsterer. (Saunders, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square)
- Clofe V. Handley, Stafford, potter. (Vernon, Stone, Stafford, and Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street)
- Coldman T. Ockley, Surrey, shopkeeper. (Empson, Charlotte street, Blackfriars road)
- Colerick B. Globe street, Wapping, needle merchant. (Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square, and Guardian, Redditch, Worcester)
- Cooper J. Chester, woollen draper. (Faulkner, Chester)
- Cooper T. Higham, Kent, butcher. (Chippendall, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields)
- Croftland S. Liverpool, ship chandler. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Stanistreet and Eden, Liverpool)
- Denton J. Burnham, Essex, feedman. (Fowell, Finch lane, Cornhill)
- Dingle J. Plymouth Dock, cabinet maker. (Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row, and Bozen, Plymouth)
- Dixon J. and E. Liverpool, merchants. (Greavis and Broome, Liverpool, and Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street)
- Downing T. Paternoster row, warehouseman. (Phipps, Gutter lane)
- Downey T. Wapping street, glazier and painter. (Shaw, Broad street, London Docks)
- Duckett W. Ramsgate, carpenter. (Daniel, Ramsgate, and Exley, Tucker, and Dawson, Furnival's inn)
- Dutton T. Liverpool, cabinet maker. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Pennington, Liverpool)
- Eaton W. Broad street, Cheapside, factor. (Pearce, Paternoster row)
- Ellam J. Sen. Westleigh, Lancaster, butcher. (Weldon, Leigh, and Blakelock, and Makinson, Temple)
- Elliott H. Kent road, Surrey, grocer. (Bovill and Tutin, Bridge street, Blackfriars)
- Eveling, F. Launceston, Cornwall, brazier. (Egerton, Gay's inn square, and Spurrier and Ingleby, Birmingham)
- Fairclough G. Jun. Chorley, Lancaster, grocer. (Chippendall, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields, and Hough and Parkinson, Chorley)
- Fawcett M. Liverpool, music seller. (Forrest, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row)
- Ferris G. Oat lane, Blackwell Hall, factor. (Stevens, Lion College gardens, Aldermanbury)
- Finlayson W. and T. Deares, Liverpool, merchants. (Wilde and Knight, Castle street, Falcon square)
- Flack R. Castle Hedingham, Essex, butcher. (Sparting, Colchester, and Cutting, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn)
- Fletcher, M. Liverpool, earthen ware dealer. (Forrest, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row)
- Forbes W. and G. Lewis, Liverpool, merchants. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Stanistreet and Eden, Liverpool)
- Goddard J. Kenner Wharf, factor. (Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's inn place)
- Gosling S., J., and A. Mark lane, wine merchants. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall court)
- Greenhaigh J. Elton, Bury, Lancaster, whitener. (Woodcock, Rury, and Blake-ock, and Makinson, Temple)
- Greenhaigh J. Tottington, Lancaster, cotton spinner. (Worwin, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple)
- Greening J. Crooked lane, London, orange merchant. (Pitches and Sampson, Swithin's lane)
- Gregory G. Jun. Liverpool, druggist. (Atkinson, Wilde, and Mackarell, Chancery lane, and Lacey, Liverpool)
- Griffiths S. Old Boswell court, Carey street, tailor. (Bodd and Hayes, Bedford row)
- Hammond S. Levenshulme, Manchester, silk and cotton manufacturer. (Edge, Temple, and Murrow, Liverpool)
- Harper W. Friday street, silk weaver. (Shelton, Lefferts House, Old Bailey)
- Harris W. Choltry, Hereford, miller. (Coleman, Leominster)
- Harry W. Weston, Hereford, dealer in cattle. (Meredit, Robbins, and Tomkyns, Lincoln's inn, and Harvey and Cooke, Ross, Hereford)
- Hart A. and P. Simons, Portsea, navy agents. (Templer, Burr street, East Smithfield)
- Hartley J. Manchester, manufacturer. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Cardwell, Manchester)
- Hastings T. and R. Southwark, silversmiths. (Taro, Warrford court)
- Hennel R. Bernard street, Russell square, coal merchant. (Annesley, Temple)
- Higgins T. Mere, Wilts, victualler. (Seymour, Mere, and Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn)
- Higginson J. Manchester, manufacturer. (Williams, Manchester, and Hurd, Temple)
- Hipwell J. Hardman's Fold, Lancashire, calico printer. (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane)
- Hooke W. Beccles, Suffolk, grocer. (Debary, Derby, and Scudamore, Temple, and Bohun, Beccles)
- Hopper C. Tynemouth, inn keeper. (Barker, North Shields, and Settee, St. Mary Axe)
- Horsfall R. and S. Stanton, Coventry, ribbon manufacturers. (Kinderly, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, and Troughton and Lea, Coventry)
- Hughes R. Poultry, goldsmith. (Chetham, Falcon square, and Donollon, Coleman street buildings)
- Hurrell T. York street, St. James's tailor. (Griffith, Featherstone buildings, Holborn)
- Jackon T. Cheetham, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Milne, Manchester)
- Jenkins T. Precot street, Goodman's fields, upholsterer. (Collins and Waller, Spital square)
- Jones J. Basinghall street, Blackwell Hall, factor. (Empson, Charlotte street, Blackfriars road)
- Judkins P. Chester, linen draper. (Philpott and Stones, Temple, and Finchett, Chester)
- Kay E. Birmingham, brandy merchant. (Bodfield, Hinde court, Fleet street, and Maudsley, Birmingham)
- Kellaway T. West Cowes, baker. (Worley, Newport)
- Kemp J. Islington, dealer in hay. (Fillingham, Union street, Whitechapel)
- Kern L. and D. Muller, Amen Corner, Paternoster row, and Fetter lane, furriers. (Woods, Langbourne, Ward Chambers)
- Kimbell W. Goswell street, coach maker. (Lamb, Alderigate street)
- King R. Duke street, Lincoln's inn fields, tailor. (Coppard, Baptist Chambers, Chancery lane)
- Langdale W. Jun. Hull, victualler. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Walmsley, Hull)
- Lea W. Depford, ironmonger. (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple)
- Lea J., J. S. Martineau, and J. Wilkinson, Bread street, factors. (Meyrick and Broderip, Red Lion square)
- Leigh R. and D. Armstrong, Liverpool, merchants. (Lowe, Temple, and Leigh, Liverpool)
- Lewis J. Abergavenny, Monmouth, cabinet maker. (James, Gray's inn square, and Cornish, Bristol)
- Longden J. Stockport, Chester, timber merchant. (Edge, Temple, and Harrop, Stockport)
- Longson M. and P. Manchester, and G. Willson, ironmonger lane, merchants. (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane)
- Lumley T. Great Grimsby, Lincoln, grocer. (Nicholson, South, and Leigh and Mason, Bridge street, Blackfriars)
- Macneall J. Preston, Lancaster, linen draper. (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple, and Pilkington, Preston)
- Maddock J. Liverpool, soap boiler. (Atkinson, Wilde, and Mackarell, Chancery lane, and Hallal, Liverpool)
- Marman W. Old Gravel lane, butcher. (Davies, Lothbury)
- Malden W. and H. Manchester, cotton manufacturers. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Cardwell, Manchester)
- Marsden W. and J. Houghton, Tower, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers. (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple, and Startant, Preston)
- Marston S. Graze road, Bermondsey, baker. (Empson, Charlotte street, Blackfriars road)
- Martin T. Castle street, Finsbury square, builder. (Shortland, Old Bailey)
- Maynard J. Wells, Somerset, cabinet maker. (Wells and Dyne, Lincoln's inn fields)
- Melbourne C. P. and J. Swan, Old Bond street, paper hangers. (Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's inn place)

- Mercier C. and C. Chervett, Bartholomew Close, printers. (Sherwin, Great James Street, Bedford row)
- Merryweather G. Manchester, manufacturer. (Buckley, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple)
- Midwood J. Manchester, merchant. (Willis Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warrford court, and Heslop, Manchester)
- Midwood J. Huddersfield, York, miller. (Batty, Chancery lane, and Croftland Huddersfield)
- Millam W. Totnes, Devon, linen draper. (Brutton, New Millman Street, and Brutton, Exeter)
- Miller J. Liverpool, merchant. (Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane, and Massey and Cartwright, Liverpool)
- Mollison C. Tavistock place, merchant. (Dann and Croftland, Broad Street)
- Moore S. Wolverhampton, fadler. (Corser, Wolverhampton)
- Morris M. Castle Street, Holborn, Jeweller. [Lee, Castle Street, Holborn]
- Mullion H. Liverpool, merchant. (Barrow, Threadneedle Street, and Massey and Cartwright, Liverpool)
- Nailer J. Jefferies Square, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Rofs and Co. New Boswell court)
- Nelson G. Liverpool, cow keeper. (Blackstock, Temple, and Murrow, Liverpool)
- Newton G. Maidstone, fadler. (Bond and Fairbanks, Seething lane)
- Norris E. Ilchester, Somerset, innholder. (King, Bedford row, and Hyatt and Maskell, Shepton, Mallett)
- North J. Manchester, merchant. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Johnson, and Lonsdale, Manchester)
- Osborn G. Tottenham Court, upholsterer. (Saunders, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square)
- Palmer T. New road, Whitechapel, soap maker. (Holloway, Chancery lane)
- Parker J. Birmingham, timber merchant. (Pownall, Staple's inn)
- Parsons W. Shepton Mallet, Somerset, cornfactor. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Shephard, Bath)
- Peacock C. Clement's inn, navy agent. [Briggs, Essex Street, Strand]
- Pearce J. Basinghall Street, clothier. (Highmoor and Young, Bath lane)
- Pearson T. New road, St. George's in the East, grocer. (Holloway, Chancery lane)
- Pepper J. W. Deal, butcher. (May and Mercer, Deal, and Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn)
- Phillips W. Liverpool, broker. (Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane, and Kelghtley, Liverpool)
- Phillipson H. Cottingham, York, nurseryman. (Broadley and Swan, Hull, and Roberts, Clement's inn)
- Plaister M. Huddersfield, shoemaker. (Allison, Huddersfield, and Walker, Lincoln's inn)
- Poole T. D. Arlington, Gloucester, miller. [Meredith, Robbins, and Tomkyns, Lincoln's inn, and Bevin, Cirencester]
- Potter S. Tillingham, Essex, Shopkeeper. (Rearden and Davit, Corbet court, Gracechurch Street)
- Prothridge G. S. Maid lane, Southwark, brewer. (Montague, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden)
- Rees T. D. Great May's buildings, St. Martin's lane, victualler. (Hinrich, Cecil Street, Strand)
- Richardson T. Liverpool, soap boiler. (Parr and Thompson, Liverpool, and Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row)
- Robe E. Plymouth Dock, milliner. (Williams and Darke, Prince's Street, Bedford row, and Bozon, Plymouth)
- Romer J. Rosamond Street, Clerkenwell, watchmaker. (Williams and Wilnot, New inn)
- Rowney R. Hatton Garden, perfumer. (Walker, Old Jewry)
- Rust T. Marchmont Street, Tavistock Square, oilman. (Prestland and Munn, Brunswick Square)
- Savage S. and J. Slack, Macclesfield, silk manufacturers. (Bell and Roderick, Bow lane, Cheapside, and Grimditch, Macclesfield)
- Scott T. H. Tiverton, Devon, spirit merchant. [Kendall, Exeter, and Abbott, Abchurch yard]
- Scrivener J. and J. Alcester, Warwick, needle makers. (Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury Square, and Gardner, Redditch, Worcester)
- Selway R. Bath, harness maker. (Highmoor and Young, Bath lane, London, and Wingate, Bath)
- Strand D. Liverpool, merchant. (Bird, Liverpool)
- Sharman W. Hockley, Warwick, corn dealer. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Tidmas, Warwick)
- Shaw J. Rochdale, Lancashire, hatter. (Shuttleworth, Rochdale, and Chippendale, Serjeant's inn, Fleet Street)
- Sheriff A. St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Mayhew, Symond's inn)
- Sherrington H. and G. Cooper, Preston, Lancashire, cotton spinners. [Wigleworth Gray's inn square, and Ashden and Shuttleworth, Preston]
- Shoobred J. Broad Street, London, merchant. (Lang, America square)
- Sievers H. E. Hackney road, merchant. (Fisher, Nelson Square, Blackfriars road)
- Sucor S. Beckington, Somerset, clothier. [Timbrell jun., Trowbridge, and Debary, Derby, and Scudamore, Temple]
- Smith H. and H. Chesmer, Great Winchester Street, merchants. (Smith's, Basinghall Street)
- Smithson J. and J. B. Bishopwearmouth, coalfitters. (Blackiston, Symond's inn, and Laws, Sunderland)
- Soanes R. Upper East Smithfield, provision merchant. (Tarn, Warrford court)
- Sorgenfrey A. W. Liverpool, merchant. [Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, and Orred and Baines, or Crump and Lodge, Liverpool]
- Spencer J. Brighton, linen draper. [Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday Street, Cheapside]
- Spencer W. and A. Woodhead, New court, Bow Lane, merchants. [Milne and Parry, Temple]
- Stanton J. Bromsgrove, Worcester, miller. [Bray and Gare, Droitwich]
- Steight J. Richmond, Surrey, surgeon. [Richardsons, New inn]
- Stewart A. Broad Street, Ratcliff, hoop benders. [Noy and Pope, Mincing lane]
- Stokes C. and J. H. Schneider, sen. Birmingham, leather sellers. [Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday Street, Cheapside, and Simcox, Birmingham]
- Stower C. Paternoster row, printer. [Russen, Crown court, Aldersgate Street]
- Sumner T. Bonds, Lancashire, miller. [Blakebeck and Makinson, Temple, and Gardner, Garthang]
- Sutton T. Woolwich, victualler. [Whittons, Great James Street, Bedford row]
- Swancott M. Foster lane, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Belamy, Clifford's inn)
- Taylor R. Leicester Square, hosier. [Shepherd, Bartlett's buildings]
- Taylor J. Bristol, manufacturer. [Heelis, Staples Inn, and Burges, Bristol]
- Thornton J. Golden Square, feather merchant. [Richardsons, New inn]
- Tomlinson R. Leek, Stafford, shopkeeper. [Barber, Fetter lane, and Wheatley and Fowler, Stone]
- Trow R. Gray's inn lane road, cow keeper. [Russen, Crown court, Aldgate]
- Tyndall J. Birmingham, button maker. [Webb and Tyndall, Birmingham, and Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane]
- Wagstaff H. Manchester, machine and spindle maker. [Edge, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane]
- Waitle J. Liverpool, builder. [Meddowcroft, Gray's inn, and Davies, Liverpool]
- Watson J. Liverpool, merchant. [Cooper and Lowe, Chancery lane, and Orred and Baines, Liverpool]
- Webb H. Enfield, corn-factor. [Taylor, Waltham Abbey]
- Webb J. Bisley, Gloucester, clothier. [Constable, Symond's inn, and Lambourn, Stroud]
- Webb W. Mildenhall, Suffolk, money scrivener. [Farlow, Souverie Street, Fleet Street]
- Webster M. and W. Ilchester, Somerset, dealers. [Mestler, Wincanton, and Dyne, Lincoln's inn fields]
- Wells R. Farnham, upholsterer. [Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holmes, New inn, and Paddons, Farnham]
- Welsh R. and G. Liverpool, brokers. [Atkinson, Wilde, and Mackarall, London, and Lacey, Liverpool]
- West M. Colchester, merchant. [Spurling, Colchester, and Cutting, Bartlett's buildings]
- Westbury J. R. London terrace, Hackney road, cloth merchant. [James, Gray's inn square, and Davis, Gloucester]
- White Henry, Drury lane, apothecary. [Phillipson and Brewer, Staple's inn]
- White J. L. Cannon Street, wine merchant. [Sloper and Heath, Montague Street, Russell Square]
- Whiteley W. and J. Leeds, dyers. [Granger, Leeds, and Lake, Dowgate hill, London]
- Whittenbury E. Manchester, merchant. [Ellis, Chancery lane, and Higson and Atkinson, Manchester]
- Wibberley J. and W. Pepper, Nottingham, hosiers. [Jamson and Lees, Nottingham, and Steevenfon, Lincoln's inn New Square]
- Williams J. Compton Street, St. Giles's, baker. [Price, Poland Street]
- Withey J. Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier. [Timbrell, Trowbridge, and Debary, Derby, and Scudamore, Temple]
- Worms Henry, Wapping Dock Street, upholsterer. [Howard and Abrahams, Old Jewry]
- Wright J. Lambeth, merchant. [Croftley, Holborn court, Gray's inn]
- Wyatt J. F. Fleet Street, tallow chandler. [Sweet and Stokes, Temple]

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Aldridge J. Nelson square, surgeon, March 30
- Austin J. B. Tower Royal, druggist, March 15
- Ayres J. Stratford, Essex, coal merchant, April 20
- Bamford J. Soyland, Halifax, York, suitian manufacturer, April 10
- Beck A. Oxford Street, fadler, March 16
- Beck S. Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, Jeweller, March 30
- Bedford C. Manchester, merchant, April 8
- Bell J. B. and J. de Camp, Catharine Street, Strand, booksellers, April 13
- Bidwell H. Whitechapel, linen draper, April 9
- Birch J. and L. Leverton, Hoxton, colour manufacturers, April 9
- Bird G. Edware road, stone mason, March 30
- Bisher R. Ray Street, Clerkenwell, victualler, March 30
- Bovill W. Catharine court, Tower hill, corn factor, April 6
- Bradley, J. Maid lane, Southwark, Smith, April 16
- Bull T. Bristol, brandy merchant, April 16
- Bunn S. Great Charlotte Street, Blackfriars road, merchant, April 6
- Burnett W. North Petherton, Somerset, baker, April 8
- Canniford W. George Street, Oxford road, baker, March 16
- Carter J. Sandwich, draper, April 10

- Caw T. Bush lane, Cannon street, merchant, May 7
 Chadwick J. Bredbury, Chester, hat manufacturer, April 10
 Chadwick A. Bredbury, Chester, widow, April 10
 Child T. B. Neath, Glamorgan, tanner, April 15
 Clarke J. H. St. James's street, mariner, March 26
 Cohen A. and S. Sheeriffs, shopkeepers, March 26
 Cornforth W. Bishopwearmouth, Durham, sailmaker, April 4
 Corson J. Mincing lane, merchant, March 16
 Cowperthwaite W. Old Fish-street Hill, grocer, April 26
 Crabb J. and W., and N. Larkham, Wilton, clothiers, March 22
 Cranch N. Exeter, merchant, April 23
 Critchley J. Nottingham, draper, March 23
 Croudace J. Hull, cheese-factor, March 26
 Curtis J. Spring street, St. Mary-le-bonne, tallow chandler, March 29
 Davenport J. and J. Finney, Aldermanbury, merchants, April 6
 Dawes J., W. Noble, R. H. Croft, and R. Barwick, Pall Mall, bankers, April 20
 Delpini C. A. St. Martin street, merchant, April 30
 Dickenson J. and W. senior and junior, Broad street, London, merchants, May 18
 Dickenson W. senior, Poultry, banker, May 18
 Dickenson W. junior, Poultry, banker, May 18
 Dickie T. Cornhill, bookseller, March 23
 Dixon M. Borough High street, hop merchant, April 20
 Dow J. Bush lane, Cannon street, merchant, March 30
 Drury P. Evesham, Worcester, brazier, April 5
 Eady S. St. Ives, Huntingdon, warehouseman, April 9
 Elfrstrand D. Hull, merchant, April 5
 Elton E. Lambeth, victualler, April 6
 Ellam W. Windle, Lancaster, tanner, April 10
 Ellis R. Earl street, provision broker, March 23
 Ety S. Oxford, wine merchant, April 27
 Fairfield J., and J. Buckley, Liverpool, merchants, April 11
 Favel E. and J. Cambridge, painters, April 8
 Fisher W. Houndsditch, linen draper, April 9
 Fuller R. Deal, shopkeeper, March 23
 Gardner I. Deptford, mariner, March 23
 Gaskall T. Bruton street, Berkeley square, linen draper, April 27
 Gear H. Hull, cabinet maker, March 19
 Gibbons G. and W. Sherwood, Liverpool, merchants, April 17
 Gibson T. High street, Mary-le-bonne, ironmonger, March 30
 Goodall T. Poultry, banker, May 18
 Hanbury C. Catharine court, Tower hill, corn factor, April 6
 Hancorne W. Swansea, shopkeeper, March 23
 Harrison T. Camomile street, stationer, April 27
 Hayward J., and G. Turney, London street, merchants, March 16
 Henning D. Leicester square, upholsterer, March 26
 Hensell G. Little East Cheap, underwriter, March 30
 Heyer J. Manchester, dyer, April 13
 Higginbottom L. Manchester, milliner, May 15
 Hoddinott B. Bruton, Somerset, March 25
 Hodgson J. junior, Coleman street, merchant, April 27
 Hollamby W. Leadenhall street, librarian, April 9
 Holmes F. Warwick, grocer, April 4
 Holmes C. Bull's Head court, Newgate street, haberdasher, March 30
 Horsfall W. Hampstead road, victualler, March 23
 Hoskin R. Croydon, linen draper, April 6
 Hounsom J. Fleet street, linen draper, March 26
 Hubbard J. Bethnal Green, brewer, April 27
 Hubbard C. Norwich, haberdasher, April 2
 James J. Bristol, cooper, April 17
 Jones A. St. James's street, milliner, May 4
 Jones B. Rotherhithe Wall, tobaccoist, March 23
 Jones T. High Holborn, looking-glass manufacturer, March 30
 Keyse T., and C. P. Wyatt, Langbourn Ward Chambers, merchants, March 30
 Kidd J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, March 28
 Lagotera J. P. St. Martin's lane, Cannon street, merchant, March 19
 Lance C. Grosvenor place, baker, March 19
 Laycock T. Minorities, shopkeeper, March 23
 Lee R. Holywell street, Shoreditch, silversmith, May 4
 Little R., and W. Cranston, Hythe, Kent, linen draper, March 30
 Lloyd J., and W. Wydown, Upper Thames street, grocers, March 26
 Lomes D. Watford, Herts, corn merchant, March 30
 Lowton E. Mark lane, merchant, April 4
 Lye R. Goswell street, builder, March 16
 Makeham J. Upper Thames street, dealer, March 23
 Marriott R. Northampton, banker, March 22
 Martinant P. St. James's street, warehouseman, April 6
 Maskery W., and J. Atkin, Whitechapel road, dealers in glass, April 30
 Mason E. Great Swan alley, Coleman street, carpenter, April 6
 Middelhurst M. Wigan, Lancaster, corn and flour dealer, April 11
 McLachlan A., and J. Galt, Great St. Helen's, Edin., April 27
 Morgan J. Foster street, Bishopsgate, cheesemonger, May 4
 Morgan A., and E. Builth, Brecon, tanners, April 2
 Morgan S., and M. R. Morley, Southwark, hop factors, March 23
 Moseley D. Wakefield, York, innkeeper, April 1
 Neve J. Birmingham, linen and woollen draper, April 13
 Oakley J. St. John street, bedstead maker, March 30
 Ogilvy W. junior, G. Mylne, and J. Chalmers, Jefferys square, merchants, April 6
 Olivant G. Manchester, merchant, April 13
 Parker S. South Lambeth, underwriter, April 6
 Paty T. Lime street, merchant, March 30
 Peirce T. Canterbury, brazier, April 10
 Perry J. Angel court, Throgmorton street, broker, March 30
 Phillips T. M. and W. Twyford, Wilts, mealman, April 9
 Pickup J. Burley, Lancaster, cotton spinner, April 10
 Pickwood C. Cloak lane, wine merchant, April 6
 Pratt M. Darlington, Durham, druggist, April 27
 Pritchard G. New street, Fetter lane, bricklayer, April 20
 Radley B. Offett, York, clothier, April 7
 Randall T. Oxford, linen draper, April 30
 Randall J. Dean street, upholsterer, March 23
 Rawlins C. E. Bristol, grocer, March 26
 Revell G. Poplar, bricklayer, April 13
 Reynoldson T. Manchester, cotton merchant, April 10
 Richardson J., and J. Sanderson, Kent, farmers, March 23
 Roberts J. Kent road, Southwark, stone mason, March 30
 Robertson J. Lydd, Kent, linen draper, April 13
 Sanders R. Croydon, cow-keeper, March 30
 Sanders J. Hinckley, Leicester, corn dealer, April 4
 Sarqui A. J. Bury street, London, merchant, April 6
 Saunders T. Borough market, Southwark, builder, May 18
 Scott T. Mannington, Kent, victualler, March 25
 Shenston T. Market Bosworth, Leicester, draper, March 21
 Sherwood, J. W. Newgate street, cheesemonger, April 20
 Singleton J. A. Manchester, watch maker, April 10
 Slater, T. Offery St. Mary, Devon, currier, March 22
 Smith F., and W. Harrison, Adde street, warehousemen, April 2
 Stanley S. Derby, grocer, April 6
 Stone W. and T. Laurance, Rutland place, Upper Thames street, and S. Payne, Chelsea, coal merchants, April 30
 Sretton S. Willington, Suffolk, shopkeeper, March 23
 Sutherland R. Newman street, merchant, March 16
 Swallow A. Selby, York, money-scrivener, March 16
 Tabart B. Bond street, bookseller, May 18
 Taylor C. Bristol, silversmith, March 25
 Thomson J. Colchester, grocer, March 30
 Tolson P. and R. Leeds, York, merchants, April 3
 Tripp J. Bristol, woollen draper, April 30
 Trott D. Old Change, calico printer, March 23
 Tubb W., and J. H. A. Scott, King's road, Pimlico, serymen, April 6
 Tullish J. Great Coram street, Russel square, merchant, April 2
 Turner R. R. Hull, grocer, April 1
 Tweddell J. Liverpool, fader, April 10
 Vallance W. East lane, Bermondsey, builder, March 23
 Valley S. Hull, merchant, April 5
 Van Dyck, P. D., A. J. G. Leaven, and W. A. de Gruiter, Vink Circus, Minorities, merchants, March 26
 Wall J. Oxford street, hatter, April 30
 Wallis J. E. Colchester, merchant, April 2
 Watson J. Elton, Lancaster, cotton spinner, April 16
 White T. junior, Stroud, Kent, coal merchant, April 5
 Williams A. Cheltenham, jeweller, March 23
 Willings T. Church lane, Whitechapel, painter, April 20
 Willis J. Pudding lane, London, merchant, May 7
 Willis J., G. M. Jukes, J. G. Jackson, and J. Langley, Salisbury square, Fleet street, merchants, April 13
 Wilson W. Colchester, merchant, April 3
 Winniett B. Margaret street, stock-broker, March 30
 Wittingham W. Lynn, Norfolk, printer, April 20
 Wood R. Margate, grocer, March 26
 Woodroffe E. Woolstone, Gloucester, iron manufacturer, April 17
 Woodward J. Derby, lace manufacturer, April 15
 Woolcombe W. and W. Rotherhithe, ship builders, March 17
 Wootten C. Bath, milliner, April 5
 Worth M. Dowgate hill, stationer, April 16
 Wright W. Stockport, Chester, hair dresser, April 10
 Wright S. senior, Grange Road, Bermondsey, bricklayer, March 30.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SPAIN.

THE French army continues to detain and amuse Lord Wellington in Portugal. Massena has broken up from Santarém, his late head-quarters; and perhaps

Lord Wellington has moved his head-quarters in the direction of the enemy. His lordship is master of the Fabian system, but we still exclaim, *cui bono?*

Near Cadiz there has been an affair of useless

useless valour; but who ever doubted the superior prowess of the British soldiery, and their power of defeating an equal or moderately superior number of any other troops in the world? What was done at Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, may be done again by English troops on any suitable occasion. We have subjoined the interesting dispatches of GENERAL GRAHAM.

Downing-street, March 25.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were last night received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his lordship by Lieut.-Gen. Graham, dated Isle de Leon, 6th and 10th of March, 1811.

Isle de Leon, March 6, 1811.

My LORD,—Captain Hope, my first Aid-de-Camp, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to inform your lordship of the glorious issue of an action fought yesterday by the division under my command, against the army commanded by Marshal Victor, composed of the two divisions, *Rufin* and *Laval*.

The circumstances were such as compelled me to attack this very superior force. In order as well to explain to your lordship the circumstances of peculiar disadvantage under which such an action was begun, as to justify myself from the imputation of rashness in the attempt, I must state to your lordship that the allied army, after a night's march of sixteen hours from the camp near *Veger*, arrived in the morning on the fifth, on the low ridge of *Barrosa*, about four miles to the southward of the mouth of the *Santi Petri* river. This height extends inland about a mile and a half, containing on the north the extensive heathy plain of *Chiclana*. A great pine forest skirts the plain, and circles round the height at some distance, terminating down to *Santi Petri*; the intermediate space between the north side of the height, and the forest being uneven and broken.

A well conducted and successful attack on the rear of the enemy's lines, near *Santi Petri*, by the vanguard of the Spanish army under Brigadier General *Ladrizabel*, having opened the communication with the *Isla de Leon*, I received General *De Penas*'s directions to move down from the position of *Barrosa*, to that of the *Torre de Bermesa*, about half-way to the *Santi Petri* river, in order to secure the communication across the river, over which a bridge had been lately established. This latter position occupies a narrow woody ridge, the right on the sea cliff, the left falling down to the *Almanza* Creek, on the edge of the Marsh. A hard sandy beach gives an easy communication between the western points of these two positions.

My division, being halted on the eastern slope of the *Barrosa* height, was marched about twelve o'clock through the wood towards the *Bermesa*, (cavalry patrols having

previously been sent towards *Chiclana*, without meeting with the enemy.) On the march, I received notice that the enemy had appeared in force on the plain, and was advancing towards the heights of *Barrosa*.

As I considered that position as the key of that of *Santi Petri*, I immediately counter-marched, in order to support the troops left for its defence; and the alacrity with which this manœuvre was executed, served as a favourable omen. It was however impossible in such intricate and difficult ground to preserve order in the columns, and there never was time to restore it entirely.

But before we could get ourselves quite disentangled from the wood, the troops on the *Barrosa* hill were seen returning from it, while the enemy's left wing was rapidly ascending. At the same time his right wing stood on the plain, on the edge of the wood, within cannon shot. A retreat in the face of such an enemy, already within reach of the easy communication by the sea-beach, must have involved the whole allied army in all the danger of being attacked during the unavoidable confusion of the different corps arriving on the narrow ridge of *Bermesa*, nearly at the same time.

Trusting to the known heroism of British troops, regardless of the numbers and position of their enemy, an immediate attack was determined on. Major *Duncan* soon opened a powerful battery of ten guns in the centre. Brigadier-general *Dilkes* with the brigade of Guards, Lieutenant-colonel *Crowe*'s (of the 28th) flank battalion, Lieutenant-colonel *Norcott*'s two companies of the 2d rifle corps, and Major *Acheson*, with a part of the 67th foot, (separated from the regiment in the wood) formed on the right.

Colonel *Wheatly*'s brigade, with three companies of the Coldstream Guards, under Lieutenant-colonel *Jackson*, (separated likewise from his battalion in the wood), and Lieutenant-colonel *Barnard*'s flank battalion formed on the left.

As soon as the infantry was thus hastily got together, the guns advanced to a more favourable position, and kept up a most destructive fire.

The right wing proceeded to the attack of General *Rufin*'s division on the hill, while Lieutenant-colonel *Barnard*'s battalion, and Lieutenant-colonel *Bushe*'s detachment of the 20th Portuguese, were warmly engaged with the enemy's tirailleurs on our left.

General *Laval*'s division, notwithstanding the havoc made by Major *Duncan*'s battery, continued to advance in very imposing masses, opening his fire of musquetry, and was only checked by that of the left wing. The left wing now advanced, firing; a most determined charge by the three companies of Guards, and the 87th regiment, supported by all the remainder of the wing, decided the defeat of General *Laval*'s division.

The eagle of the eighth regiment of light infantry

which suffered immensely, and a howitzer, rewarded this charge, and remained in possession of Major Gough, of the 87th regiment. These attacks were zealously supported by Colonel Belson, with the 28th regiment, and Lieutenant-colonel Prevost, with a part of the 67th.

A reserve formed beyond the narrow valley, across which the enemy was closely pursued, next shared the same fate, and was routed by the same means.

Meanwhile, the right wing was not less successful; the enemy, confident of success, met General Dilkes on the ascent of the hill, and the contest was sanguinary; but the undaunted perseverance of the brigade of guards, of Lieutenant-colonel Browne's battalion, and of Lieutenant-colonel Norcott's and Major Acheson's detachment, overcame every obstacle, and General Rufin's division was driven from the heights in confusion, leaving two pieces of cannon.

No expressions of mine could do justice to the conduct of the troops throughout. Nothing less than the almost unparalleled exertions of every officer, the invincible bravery of every soldier, and the most determined devotion to the honour of his Majesty's arms in all, could have achieved this brilliant success, against such a formidable enemy, so posted.

In less than an hour and a half from the commencement of the action, the enemy was in full retreat. The retiring divisions met, halted, and seemed inclined to form: a new and more advanced position of our artillery quickly dispersed them.

The exhausted state of the troops made pursuit impossible. A position was taken on the eastern side of the hill; and we were strengthened on our right by the return of the two Spanish battalions that had been attached before to my division, but which I had left on the hill, and which had been ordered to retire.

These battalions (Walloon guards and Ciudad real) made every effort to come back in time, when it was known that we were engaged.

I understand, too, from General Whittingham, that, with three squadrons of cavalry, he kept in check a corps of infantry and cavalry that attempted to turn the Barrosa height by the sea. One squadron of the 2d Hussars, King's German Legion, under Capt. Busche, and directed by Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby, (both had been attached to the Spanish cavalry) joined in time to make a brilliant and most successful charge against a squadron of French dragoons, which was entirely routed.

An eagle, six pieces of cannon, the general of division Rufin, and the general of brigade Rousseau, wounded and taken; the chief of the staff, General Bellegarde, an aide-de-camp of Marshal Victor, and the colonel of the 8th regiment, with many other officers killed, and several wounded and taken pri-

soners; the field covered with the dead bodies and arms of the enemy, attest that my confidence in this division was nobly repaid.

Where all have so distinguished themselves, it is scarcely possible to discriminate any as the most deserving of praise. Your lordship will, however, observe how gloriously the brigade of guards, under Brigadier-general Dilkes, with the commanders of the battalions Lieut.-col. the Hon. C. Onslow and Lieut.-Col. Sebright (wounded), as well as the three separated companies under Lieut.-col. Jackson, maintained the high character of his Majesty's household troops. Lieut.-col. Browne, with his flank battalion, Lieut.-col. Norcott, and Major Acheson, deserve equal praise.

And I must equally recommend to your lordship's notice Colonel Wheatly, with Colonel Belson, Lieut. colonel Prevost, and Major Gough, and the officers of the respective corps composing his brigade.

The animated charges of the 87th regiment, were most conspicuous; Lieutenant-colonel Barnard (twice wounded), and the officers of his flank battalion, executed the duty of skirmishing in advance with the enemy in a masterly manner, and were ably seconded by Lieut.-col. Busshe of the 20th Portuguese, who, likewise twice wounded, fell into the enemy's hands, but was afterwards rescued. The detachment of this Portuguese regiment behaved admirably throughout the whole affair.

I owe too much to Major Duncan, and the officers and corps of the Royal Artillery, not to mention them in terms of the highest approbation; never was artillery better served.

The assistance I received from the unwearied exertions of Lieut.-col. Macdonald, and the officers of the adjutant-general's department, of Lieut.-col. the Hon. C. Cathcart, and the officers of the quarter-master general's department, of Captain Birch and Capt. Nicholas, and the officers of the Royal Engineers, of Capt. Hope, and the officers of my personal staff, (all animated by their example,) will ever be most gratefully remembered. Our loss has been severe; as soon as it can be ascertained by the proper return, I shall have the honour of transmitting it. But, much as it is to be lamented, I trust it will be considered as a necessary sacrifice, for the safety of the whole allied army.

Having remained some hours on the Barrosa heights, without being able to procure any supplies for the exhausted troops, the Commissariat mules having been dispersed on the enemy's first attack of the hill, I left Major Ross with the detachment of the 2d battalion of the 95th, and withdrew the rest of the division, which crossed the Santi Petri river early the next morning.

I cannot conclude this dispatch without earnestly recommending to his Majesty's gracious notice for promotion, Brevet Lieutenant-

tenant-colonel Browne, Major of the 28th foot, Brevet Lieutenant-colonel Norcott, Major of the 95th, Major Duncan, Royal Artillery, Major Gough, of the 87th, Major the Honourable E. Acheson, of the 67th, and Captain Birch, of the Royal Engineers, all in the command of corps or detachments on this memorable service; and I confidently trust that the bearer of this dispatch, Captain Hope, (to whom I refer your lordship for further details) will be promoted, on being permitted to lay the eagle at his Majesty's feet.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

P.S. I beg leave to add, that two Spanish officers, Captains Miranda and Naughton, attached to my staff, behaved with the utmost intrepidity.

T. G.

Isle de Leon, March 10, 1811.

My Lord, — I have the honour to transmit to your lordship, the return of the killed and wounded in the action of the 5th instant, and I have the satisfaction to add, that the wounded in general are doing well.

By the best account that can be collected from the wounded French officers, the enemy had about 8000 men engaged. Their loss by reports from Chiclana, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is supposed to amount to 3000; I have no doubt of its being very great.

I transmit too a return of the ordnance in our possession, and also the most accurate note that can be obtained of prisoners, most of whom are wounded. They are so dispersed in different hospitals, that an exact return has not been obtained.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM, Lieut.-Col.

P.S. Detachments of cavalry and infantry have been daily employed in carrying off the wounded, and burying the dead, till the evening of the 8th instant, by which time all the enemy's wounded that could be found among the brushwood and heath were brought in.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.
FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Rank and names of Officers killed and wounded in the action of Barrosa.

Killed.—Staff; Ensign Eyre, 1st guards, acting aid-de-camp to Colonel Wheatley.—1st regiment of guards, Ensign Cummerell.—Coldstream guards, Ensign Watts.—3d guards, Captain Swam.—47th, 2d battalion, Ensign Delacherois.—87th, 2d battalion, Ensign F. E. Rough.—95th, 2d battalion, Captain Knipe.

N.B. Ensign Eyre is returned in the killed of the 1st regiment of guards.

Severely Wounded.—2d hussars King's German legion, Capt. Voss, (since dead).—Royal Artillery, Lieutenants Maitland and Pester.—1st guards, Lieut.-colonel Sebright, Capt. Stables and Colquitt, Ensigns Sir H. Lambert, Cameron, and Vigors.—3d guards, Lieutenant-colonel Hephurn.—1st battalion 9th

foot, Captain Godwin, and Lieutenant Seaward.—1st battalion 28th foot, Hon. Captain Mullins, Lieutenants Wilkinson, Moore, and John Anderson.—1st battalion 82d foot, Lieutenant M'Koy.—3d battalion 25th foot, Lieutenant-colonel Barnard, Lieut. W. Campbell.—2d battalion 67th foot, Captain Patrickson, Ensign Sutherland.—2d battalion 37th foot, Major MacLaine, Captain Somersall, Lieutenants J. G. Fennell and J. C. Barton.—2d battalion 95th foot.—Lieutenants Cochrane and Hope

Dangerously Wounded.—Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Woolcombe, (since dead).—1st battalion 9th foot, Lieutenant Taylor.—1st battalion 28th foot, Lieutenant Light and Bennet (since dead).—20th Portuguese, Lieutenant-colonel Bushe.

Slightly Wounded.—2d hussars, King's German legion, Lieutenant Bock.—Royal Artillery, Captains Hughes and Cator, Lieutenants E. Mitchell, Brereton, and C. Manners.—1st guards, Captain Adair, Ensign Fielde.—Coldstream guards, Ensign Bentinck and Talbot.—3d guards, Ensign and Adjutant Watson.—1st battalion 9th foot, Lieutenant Robinson.—1st battalion 28th foot, Capt. Bradbey, Lieutenant Blakeney.—2d battalion 82d foot, Captain Stewart.—3d battalion 95th foot, Lieut. Hovenden.—2d battalion 47th foot, Capt. Fetherstone.—2d battalion 67th foot, Lieut.-col. Prevost, Lieut. W. Ronald.—20th Portuguese, Capt. Barrieras, Lieutenants Dom, Esteval, Pantalchuo de Oliviero, Ensign Felix Antonio Miranda.—Staff; Captain D. Mercer, 3d regiment of guards, aide camp to Brigadier general Dilkes.

N.B. Captain Mercer is returned in the wounded of the 3d regiment of guards.

(Signed) JOHN MACDONALD.

Lieut.-col. Deputy Adjutant General.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following letter of the Prince of Wales to his father's ministers, on his entering on the functions of Regent, does justice to the sentiments of his Royal Highness, and proves him worthy of the confidence of the intelligent and independent part of the nation, although the juncture of affairs prevents his Royal Highness from carrying his public-spirited wishes into execution.

Carlton House, Feb. 4, 1811.

The Prince of Wales considers the moment to be arrived, which calls for his decision with respect to the persons to be employed by him, in the administration of the executive government of the country, according to the powers vested in him by the Bill passed by the two houses of parliament, and now on the point of receiving the sanction of the great seal.

The Prince feels it incumbent upon him, at this precise juncture, to communicate to Mr. Perceval his intention not to remove from their stations those whom he finds there,

there, as his Majesty's official servants. At the same time, the Prince owes it to the truth and sincerity of character, which, he trusts, will appear in every action of his life, in whatever situation placed, explicitly to declare, that the irresistible impulse of filial duty and affection to his beloved and afflicted father, leads him to dread, that any act of the Regent might, in the smallest degree, have the effect of interfering with the progress of his Sovereign's recovery.

This consideration *alone* dictates the decision now communicated to Mr. Perceval.

Having thus performed an act of indispensable duty, from a just sense of what is due to his own consistency and honour, the Prince has only to add, that, among the many blessings to be derived from his Majesty's restoration to health, and to the personal exercise of his royal functions, it will not, in the Prince's estimation, be the least, that that most fortunate event will at once rescue him from a situation of unexampled embarrassment, and put an end to a state of affairs, ill calculated, he fears, to sustain the interests of the United Kingdom, in this awful and perilous crisis, and most difficult to be reconciled to the genuine principles of the British constitution."

Mr. Perceval's answer.

Downing-street, Feb. 5, 1811.

Mr. Perceval presents his humble duty to your Royal Highness, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Royal Highness's letter of last night, which reached him this morning.

Mr. Perceval feels it his duty to express his humble thanks to your Royal Highness, for the frankness with which your Royal Highness has condescended, explicitly, to communicate the motives which have induced your Royal Highness to honour his colleagues and him with your commands for the continuance of their services, in the stations entrusted to them by the King. And Mr. Perceval begs leave to assure your Royal Highness, that, in the expression of your Royal Highness's sentiments of filial and loyal attachment to the King, and of anxiety for the speedy restoration of his Majesty's health, Mr. Perceval can see nothing but additional motives for their most anxious exertions to give satisfaction to your Royal Highness, in the only manner in which it can be given, by endeavouring to promote your Royal Highness's views, for the security and happiness of the country.

Mr. Perceval has never failed to regret the impression of your Royal Highness, with regard to the provisions of the Regency Bill, which his Majesty's servants felt it to be their duty to recommend to Parliament. But, he ventures to submit to your Royal Highness, that, whatever difficulties the present awful crisis of the country and the world may create, in the administration of the executive government, your Royal Highness will not find them, in any degree, increased, by

the temporary suspension of the exercise of those branches of the royal prerogative, which has been introduced by Parliament, in conformity to what was intended on a former similar occasion; and that, whatever ministers your Royal Highness might think proper to employ, would find in that full support and countenance which, as long as they were honoured with your Royal Highness's commands, they would feel confident they would continue to enjoy ample and sufficient means, to enable your Royal Highness effectually to maintain the great and important interest of the United Kingdom.

And Mr. Perceval humbly trusts, that, whatever doubts your Royal Highness may entertain with respect to the constitutional propriety of the measures which have been adopted, your Royal Highness will feel assured, that they could not have been recommended by his Majesty's servants, nor sanctioned by Parliament, but upon the sincere, though possibly erroneous, conviction, that they in no degree trench upon the true principles and spirit of the constitution.

Mr. Perceval feels it his duty to add, that he holds himself in readiness, at any moment, to wait upon your Royal Highness, and to receive any commands, with which your Royal Highness may be graciously pleased to honour him.

Many interesting debates have passed in Parliament, within the month, the lead in the Upper House being taken by Lords Moira, Holland, Lansdown, Grenville, Erskine, Stanhope, &c.; and in the Commons by Messrs. Whitbread, Ponsonby, Romilly, Folkstone, Burdett, W. Smith, and others. Six millions of exchequer bills are to be lent on security, for the relief of merchants, and, we rather fear, of speculators, who need capital to keep up the price of their stocks—as the discounts of the Bank prove inadequate to the purpose.

A practical commentary on much that has been published in this Magazine, has been furnished, by a sudden advance in the nominal value of the 4s. 3d. dollar, from 5s. its late price, to 5s. 6d.; so that eleven one-pound notes may now be had for 40 dollars, instead of ten, as heretofore!

Permanent and Annual Taxes, 1809-10.

<i>Net Product.</i>	
Customs	£8,568,032
Excise	17,184,931
Stamps	5,309,843
Land and assessed taxes	8,742,483
Post office	1,370,069
Pensions and salaries, 1s. duty,	
and 6d. duty	84,743
Hackney coaches	25,925
Hawkers and pedlars	12,995

Carried forward 41,299,021

Brought forward	41,299,021
Hereditary Crown revenues	118,750
<i>Extraordinary Resources — War Taxes.</i>	
Customs	3,072,761
Excise	5,638,216
Property tax	12,134,118
Arrears of income, duty, &c.	26,043
<i>Sundries.</i>	
Lottery (net profit), one third for	
Ireland	435,818
Interest of loans for Ireland	2,260,436
Exchequer bills at Grenada	15,000
Surplus fees of regulated public offices	104,364
Carried forward	65,104,527

Brought forward	65,104,527
Surplus revenue of the Isle of Man	9,717
An account of interest of loan to	
Portugal	28,585
Impost money repaid by sundry ac-	
countants	83,968
Of the monies paid to the public	469
Total income, independent of loans	65,227,266
Loans paid into the Exchequer,	
including three millions for	
Ireland, and 600,000l. for Por-	
tugal	14,675,668
Eighty millions!	£79,902,934

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON :

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

A PROJECT has been formed for the establishment of two great fishing societies. The Imperial Association, with a loan of a million, propose to give encouragement, by the loan of money, to the establishment of stores, of casks, salt, and other materials, for curing all round the island, both to the Deep Sea Fishery and the Coast Fishery; and to make a grand depôt in London, as an article both of internal consumption and foreign trade. The Royal Western Fishery, with a capital of 300,000l. is for the purpose of establishing a fishery on an extent of coast, reaching over the Nymph Bank to the Scilly Islands, and from Cornwall to South Wales.

Proposals for a new theatre, to be called the Alfred Theatre, are in circulation. The theatre is to be built and supported by subscription; 52,000l. to be raised for the building, and 21,000l. yearly. The theatre is to be either in the parish of Marybone, or that of St. George, Hannover-square. None but subscribers, their families, and friends, are to be admitted to the performances, which are to consist entirely of moral plays, two in a week; and a committee is to expunge from old plays they may adopt, every immoral passage. The chief proprietors and subscribers will amount to 600, from whom the directors are to be chosen, and who may introduce their families and friends; other persons are to be admitted by ballot. It is suggested that they may easily collect an audience of 1000 unexceptionable persons, but that they will not be able to procure performers sufficiently virtuous to exhibit before such an audience.

On Tuesday, Feb. 26, the Society for maintaining and educating Poor Orphans of Clergymen till of age, to be put Apprentice, held their anniversary meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, which was numerously and very respectably attended.—Twelve poor or-

phans (out of twenty petitioners) were elected into the Society's schools. The committee appointed to carry into effect the resolution of the general court in November 1809, as to fixing upon a spot for new schools and promoting subscriptions for building the same, made their report: from which it appears, that the place they have chosen is a part of St. John's Wood Farm, a very healthy situation about half a mile north of Baker-street; that one of the schools has for some time been covered in, and the internal work is now in a state of forwardness; that the subscriptions to the undertaking have been very liberal, amounting to upwards of 9000l.; and the committee entertain a confident hope, from what they have already experienced, that a benevolent public will enable them to complete their whole design without breaking into their permanent funds.

On Monday, March 11, a very numerous meeting of noblemen and gentlemen was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of founding a permanent institution to carry into effect his Majesty's views with respect to the introduction of Merino sheep, it being fully ascertained that this valuable race of animals are admirably adapted to the soil and climate of the British empire. A complete unanimity prevailed through the assembly, and every individual seemed anxious to aid this great national object. An establishment was formed under the title of the Merino Society, rules and regulations were adopted, resolutions passed, and officers appointed; after which nearly 300 noblemen and gentlemen became members. The Right hon. Sir Joseph Banks, who has so long and zealously supported the Merino cause, presided as chairman.

MARRIED.

At Buckingham-house, Pall Mall, the Hon. Everard Arundel, eldest son of Lord Arundel, to Lady Mary Grenville, daughter of the Marquis of Buckingham.

At St. Luke's, Thomas Perronet Thompson, late governor of Sierra Leone, to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Barker, of York.—William Mann, esq. to Miss Matilda Milne, of Finsbury-place.

At Tottenham, the Rev. Guy Bryan, to Selina, third daughter of John Wilmot, esq. of Bruce Castle.

At Shoreditch, Mr. George Tatlock, of Milk-street, Cheapside, to Ann, daughter of Charles Lilly, esq. of Coventry.

At Aldgate, S. S. Hall, esq. of the Circus, Minorities, to Miss De Bie, of the Grove, Stratford, Essex.

At Lambeth, Robert Lloyd, esq. to Ann, second daughter of the Rev. Edward Richards, of Llangwm, Denbighshire.—Samuel Gower Poole, esq. of Chelsea, to Helen, daughter of C. C. Hall, esq. of Raleigh House, Brixton.

At Edmonton, Joseph Wright, esq. of Aldermanbury, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of William Hodgson, esq.

Mr. Rowland Rouse, of Market Harborough, Leicestershire, to Miss M. B. Sturges, daughter of the Rev. Joseph S. senior, of Wappenham, Northamptonshire.

At Hackney, Mr. Gell, of Eastbourne, Sussex, solicitor, to Miss Gill.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Colonel Cowell, to Mrs. Whitehorne, widow of Counsellor W. of Jamaica.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Fortunatus Dwaris, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Brereton, of Bernard-street, Russel-square.

At St. James's, Lieut. Col. Watts, barrack-master at Chatham, to Miss Chapman, of Sloane-street.

At Mary-le-bone, Major-general Reynolds, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Hunter, esq. his Majesty's consul-general in Spain.—The Rev. Henry Townsend, son of Gore T. esq. of Honington Hall, Warwickshire, to Catharine Anne, second daughter of Augustus Pechell, esq. of Portman-square.—Augustus Bayson, esq. of Nelson-square, to Miss Elizabeth Chambers, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.—Colonel Jones, of the 18th light dragoons, to Antonia, youngest daughter of the late Henry Swinburne, esq. of Hamsterly, Durham.

At St. Pancras, Colonel Boyce, of the Bombay establishment, to Miss Ann Aldous, of Fitzroy-street.—Daniel Lambert, jun. esq. of Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, to Christiana, daughter of William Taylor, esq. of the Terrace, Tottenham-court-road.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Peere Williams, esq. only son of Admiral W. to Miss Blencowe, eldest daughter of R. W. B. esq. of Darlington, Northamptonshire.—Robert Chester Cooper, esq. of Lewes, Sussex, to Caroline, third daughter of the late George Shum, esq.

At St. Bride's, Fleet-street, Mr. Thomas Derry, of Dorset-street, to Mary, youngest daughter of Joshua Hobbs, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts.

DIED.

At the age of 76, his grace the Duke of Grafton, chancellor of Cambridge, recorder of Coventry and Thetford, &c. &c.—Of this nobleman a full account is given in another part of this Number.

At his house in Duval's-lane, near Hornsey, after a short illness, in the 65th year of his age, Mr. John Leech, formerly an eminent leather seller on Snow-hill. He was a man much and deservedly respected in all the relative situations of life, and he has left a widow and seven children to lament the loss of the best of husbands, and most tender of parents. As a man, he possessed from nature first-rate talents; read much; his judgment in most cases was correct, which induced him to select the most valuable and important parts of what came under his consideration and perusal; and a considerable originality of thought, and a great independence of mind, which taught him to despise where conviction was insufficient, though this doubtless made him enemies amongst men who implicitly received other's opinions without examination in matters of religion and civil policy, but it is a conduct, which, as lovers of truth, we must admire. These qualifications in Mr. Leech, made him a rationally agreeable original, and instructive and eloquent in conversation.

In a coach, on his return from the house of a friend, (supposed by the rupture of a blood vessel) Richard Dalton, esq. of Camberwell, in the 53d year of his age, a native of Wigton, in Cumberland, and late a partner in the stationary business of Messrs. Wright, and Gill, Abchurch-lane, London, and latterly associated with the Messrs. Kaye. His disposition was so modest and retiring, that no one knew the worth of his character, who was not intimately acquainted with him. He has been repeatedly solicited by the inhabitants of the ward in which his house of business stood to be their alderman, which he as constantly declined, from a love of books and retirement, and a contempt of civic honours; for, having been the partner of two gentlemen who had served the office of Lord Mayor of London, he had seen too much of the office to induce him to covet it. His manners were modest and unassuming; no one ever saw him pay court to a rich or powerful man; no one ever heard him converse with one in humble life, but with respectful attention. His mind was stored with various reading, and he united, in a degree almost unexampled, the most correct and measured understanding, with the kindest and most benevolent heart.

In Great Ormond-street, Mrs. Thornton, relict of Godfrey T. esq. of Moggerhanger House, Bedfordshire.

In Duke-street, Portland-place, John Tarrant, esq. late of Chancery-lane.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, Mrs. Molyneux, sister of sir Francis M.

At his father's, near Upper George-street, Portman-

Portman-square, *Sampson Seber*, esq. of the Polygon, Southampton.

At the house of her brother, the Honourable A. Cochrane Johnstone, *Lady Elizabeth Heron*, widow of Patrick H. of Heron, esq.

At Woolwich, *Mrs. Yeo*, relict of Captain Y. late governor of the royal naval hospital at Haslar.

At Whetstone, *Mrs. Stoddart*, relict of Lieut. S. of the royal navy.

In Wigmore-street, at the Bishop of Chester's, *Admiral Buckner*.

In Russell-square, *John Harrison*, esq. only son of Robert H. esq. banker, of Mansion-house-street.

At Chelsea, *Mrs. Delancy*, widow of Brigadier-general Oliver D. 88.

In Manchester-square, *Lieut.-general Gerrit Fuhr*.

In Saville-row, *Mrs. Lyell*, relict of Henry L. esq. of Bourn House, Cambridgeshire, and grandmother to Earl Delawar, 81.

In Portman-square, *Mrs. Moffatt*, widow of John M. esq.

At Hampton Court Palace, *Louisa Mary*, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. Braddyl, of the Coldstream guards.

In Lincoln's-inn Fields, *W. H. Monday*, esq. partners with Messrs. Wilson and Chisholme, eminent solicitors.

At Somer's Town, *George Countess*, esq. rear-admiral of the white.

In Red Lion-street, London Docks, *Mrs. Hullab*, wife of Mr. Thomas H.

In Whitechapel, *William Watson*, esq. brewer, 40.

In Harley-street, *Henry Septimus*, infant son of Charles Pole, esq.

In Upper George-street, Portman square, *Mrs. Tolson*, wife of Major-general T. of the East India Company's service.

In Berkeley-square, *Mrs. Johnson*, relict of Mr. James J.

In John-street, Bedford-row, *Mary*, daughter of R. Litchfield, esq. of Torrington, Devon.

In Durham-place, *Mr. John Blake*, 71.

At Camberwell, *Henrietta*, wife of Captain W. Parker, late of the Bengal artillery.

In Finsbury-place, *Mary*, wife of W. Banbury, esq. 34.

In Craig's-court, Charing Cross, *Mrs. Wyburn*, wife of Mr. W. solicitor.

In East India Buildings, *Mrs. Gear*, wife of Robert G. esq. 30.

In Gower-street, the only son of James Kelly, esq.

In New Bond-street, *Mrs. Lockwood*, relict of Captain L. of the second West York militia.

At Stockwell Common, *Mr. John Barclay*, 34.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, *Mary Ann*, wife of the Rev. J. C. Morphew, of Walpole, Norfolk.

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In Upper Grosvenor-street, *John Henry Barrow*, esq. of Hill Park, Kent.

In Grosvenor-street, aged 86, *James Brudenell*, earl of Cardigan, baron Brudenell of Dean, in the county of Northampton. His lordship held the places of privy purse to his Majesty, and governor of Windsor Castle. He first married Lady Ann Legge, sister to the second earl of Dartmouth; and secondly, Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, sister to the fourth earl of Waldegrave. Having died without male issue, he is succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, Mr. Brudenell, one of the equeries to the queen.

Baron John Henry Neuman, aged 67, formerly an officer in the Austrian service, author of the Marine Dictionary, &c. and lately an eminent translator of languages. His attainments as a linguist, have rarely been equalled.

On Tuesday, Feb. 19th, at Great Stanmore, in the 65th year of his age, *Mr. William Parker*, many years the faithful servant and confidential agent of the late Thomas Clutterbuck, esq. and his family, of that place. Devoted from his infancy to the interests of a family from whom he had received his early education, he served them, during the long period of fifty-three years, with an attachment and fidelity so remarkable, as seldom to be equalled, and perhaps never exceeded, by any one placed in a similar situation. From a knowledge of his long tried and faithful services, and from a conviction of his warm and affectionate disposition, he had long been considered as a friend; and with such ardent gratitude did he repay the confidence reposed in him, that the interests of his master's family became his own, and his honest heart was elevated with joy, or depressed with grief, in proportion to the vicissitudes of success or disappointment, affliction or happiness, incident to the concerns of a numerous family during their progress through life; but gratitude to his master's family, and undeviating rectitude in all his transactions with mankind, were not his only virtues. Deeply impressed with the genuine truths of the Christian religion, he never failed to put them in practice whenever visited by domestic affliction, or bodily infirmity; and during his last illness he displayed the same piety and resignation to the divine will, which had marked every action of his well-spent life. He retained his faculties to the last, took a solemn and affectionate leave of his friends and relations, gave his dying admonition to his children, and transacted his worldly concerns with a fortitude and composure truly exemplary. Some time before his death he received the sacrament, and, without a single instance of complaint or murmur, resigned himself to the will of his Maker without a sigh or groan. He was followed to the grave by all the surviving sons of his deceased master, who wished,

wished, by this last tribute of their esteem and affection, to consecrate the memory and virtues of an honest servant and faithful friend.

At the house of his mother, Lady Saltoun, the *Hon. Simon Fraser*, brother of Lord Saltoun, in the 23d year of his age. He expired after a few hours illness, deeply regretted by his family and numerous connections, among whom may be mentioned a new banking or bill-brokering house in the city, of which he was the nominal head.

Much pitied youth!

Bring fragrant flowers, the whitest lilies bring,

With all the purple beauties of the Spring;
These gifts at least, these honours I'll bestow
On the dear youth, to please his shade below!
Pitt.

At Clifton, in the 74th year of her age, *Elizabeth*, Dowager Countess of Cavan, a lady remarkable for the variety of her accomplishments, and the extent and solidity of her mental endowments. With the greatest refinement, taste, and elegance of manners, her ladyship combined the most dignified independance of mind. In her character there was nothing little, nothing mean or selfish; all within was great, generous, noble, and truly becoming her exalted station. For several years she was unable, from bodily infirmity, to leave her apartment, yet her almost unremitting sufferings neither impaired the cheerfulness of her disposition, the warmth of her attachments, the playfulness of her wit, nor her varied powers of conversation, which continued to the last at once to charm and endear her to the small circle of friends who were so fortunate as to be honoured with her intimacy. Her remains were interred in Bristol cathedral.

Aged 76, *Rupert Clarke, esq.* one of the magistrates of the Police-office, Shadwell, and above 50 years in the commission of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Middlesex.

Mr. George Baker, late of St. Paul's Church-yard. He was born at Hungerford, in the county of Berks, in January 1747, where his father, the Rev. Thomas Baker, (whose worth still survives in the memory of the inhabitants,) was vicar nearly thirty years. At the age of fourteen he came to London, and was placed in the counting-house of a West India merchant, whence he removed, in 1767, to St. Paul's Church-yard, under the patronage of a maternal aunt, at that time engaged in the business of a lace merchant; which commerce he continued till the time of his decease, with unimpeached integrity. Early in life he shewed a taste for the arts, and afterwards became a zealous and liberal collector of drawings and engravings, and of many valuable works of literature, in the choice of which he evinced a most accurate dis-

crimination. This pursuit engaged much of the time that could be spared from business; and, together with the society of certain eminent artists, formed the chief source of his pleasures. In the works of Hogarth, Woollet, and Bartolozzi, and in the publications which issued from the press at Strawberry-hill, his collection can hardly be surpassed.

At Laytonstone, *Mrs. Parsons*, widow, well known by her literary works. She was reduced from a state of affluence to the hard necessity of writing to provide for a numerous family. She published in 1790, "The History of Miss Meredith," 2 vols. 12mo.; and wrote also "The Errors of Innocence;" "Ellen and Julia;" "Lucy;" "The Voluntary Exile;" and "The Girl of the Mountains;" novels, all of which are respectable performances: and "The Intrigues of a Morning," a farce.

In Harley-street, *Henry Hope, esq.* the most eminent merchant of his time. He was descended from a branch of the noble family of the same name in Scotland, and was born at Boston, in New England, in the year 1736. At the age of thirteen he came to England to complete his education, and in 1754, entered into the house of Gurnell, Hoare, and Co. There he remained till 1760. When making a visit to his uncles, who were great merchants in Holland, they were so pleased with his amiable manners and disposition, as well as with his talents, that they engaged him to quit the house in London, and become a partner with them in Amsterdam. On the death of his uncle, Adrian Hope, in 1780, the whole business of the house devolved upon him, and he managed it in so high a style of good conduct and liberality, as to draw the attention, and raise the admiration, of all Europe. Though he constantly refused to take any office, yet he was always held in the highest consideration by the government; he was visited by all distinguished travellers, even by crowned heads. His acquaintance was courted by all ranks of people; at the Exchange he was the chief object of attention; the men of business formed themselves in a circle round him; and foreign ministers pressed forward through the crowd to speak with him on the financial concerns of their respective countries. The magnificence of his table, and his general mode of living, were suitable to the splendour of his situation. From Holland he made occasional visits to this country, partly for health, and partly to keep up his connexion with many friends and eminent persons here; and, particularly, he employed the summer of 1786, in a general tour round this island, accompanied by two of his nieces, the daughters of his sister, Mrs. Goddard. The eldest of whom married Mr. John Williams Hope, son of the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Cornwall, who, during the last years of his residence

residence in Holland, assisted, and now succeeds him in his important commercial concerns; the second daughter married to John Langston, esq. of London House, Oxfordshire; the youngest to Admiral Sir Charles Pole, bart. When Holland was invaded by the French, in 1794, he determined finally to quit that country, and settle in England. Not long after his arrival here, he purchased, of Lord Hopetoun, the large house in Harley-street, where he deposited his noble collection of pictures, and resided to the day of his death. On settling in England, he considered himself as totally disengaged from business, though he assisted the house in Holland with his advice on momentous occasions, and he devoted himself entirely to the encouragement of the arts, of which he was a munificent patron, and the enjoyments of society, among a large and most respectable acquaintance. His temper was so singularly even, mild, engaging, and amiable, that he was beloved by all who had access to him; the kindness of his heart appeared in every action of his life; he anticipated the wishes of his friends, and seemed to employ all his faculties in contriving opportunities of doing what he thought would give them pleasure. His charities were in a manner boundless; he had many constant pensioners, besides those whose occasional wants he was ever ready to relieve; the applications made to him for pecuniary assistance were innumerable; he was not without discrimination in attending to them; it is believed, however, that no real object of charity ever solicited him in vain. But his good offices were not confined to grants of money; his advice was freely given to many who applied to him on their private concerns; he instructed them in the best manner of extricating themselves from difficulties, of succeeding in their pursuits, and of conducting their affairs to a prosperous issue. No man's counsel was more to be relied upon in matters of business; for his deliberate judgment was always sound; and statesmen, on various occasions, availed themselves of it with advantage. Though he never appeared as an author, yet his style was clear, elegant, often sportive, and often witty; for he had cultivated his mind by those studies which polish human nature, and was conversant with the best works of literature, especially the poets. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he remained in tolerable health, always cheerful and good humoured, the delight of a social circle of friends, till the 21st of February, when he was attacked by a disorder, which baffled all medical skill, and under which he sunk, the 25th of that month, in the 75th year of his age. By his decease, a property to the amount of more than a million sterling has devolved to his relations, and is thus demised by his will:

To his three nieces, the daughters of the late Mrs. Goddard, his sister, viz. Mrs. Williams Hope, Lady Pole, and Mrs. Langston, each 110,000l. 330,000
 To the three children of Mrs. W. Hope, 40,000l. each . . . 120,000
 To the four children of the other sisters 160,000
 To Mr. Williams Hope, his houses at Sheen and Cavendish-square, with the fine collection of pictures in each, rich furniture, &c. and all his other residuary property, together estimated at 550,000

Total £ 1,160,000

The Right Hon. Charles Maribam, Earl of Romney, Viscount Marsham of the Mote, and Baron of Romney. [Of whom a further account will be given in our next.]

At Turner's Hill, near Cheshunt, aged 78, Mr. John Relph, a gentleman of singular worth and merit. He was born at Penrith, in Cumberland, in the year 1733. His parents were, in every sense of the word respectable, in that neighbourhood. Of his father, the Rev. Mr. Nelson, of great Salkeld, near Penrith, an aged and most respectable dissenting minister, he says, "he was a person of the strictest honour and integrity, and, as such, his memory is held in esteem to this day." He removed to London about the year 1750, and was placed as an apprentice with his relation Mr. Richard Cook, then a silk mercer, a gentleman well known amongst the Protestant Dissenters; and held in great esteem for the excellence of his character. After serving the stipulated time, and continuing afterwards with Mr. Cook, in a course of exertion highly to that gentleman's satisfaction, he successively became his partner and successor. Mr. Relph was particularly distinguished by great activity and energy in business, in which he spent the greatest part of a long life, and, by a thankful, contented, and cheerful, mind, after his health was infirm, and his sight became very imperfect. His conduct and maxims in business, formed a striking contrast with those which before his death became so very prevalent, and which are now convulsing the commercial system in this country. He never dreamed of getting rich by one adventure, or of risking his own, and the property of others, for the purpose of making a sudden fortune. The British merchant of former times, was one of the most useful and important citizens of whom this island could boast; an agent, who connected different countries by the ties of interest and correspondence, making their commercial intercourse of mutual benefit, and transmitting the productions of different climates to the inhabitants of all. He was the organ of communication, by which the abundance

dance of one country and the wants of another were made known, and he received from one its redundancies, and supplied the wants of the other. He acted upon solid information, made no random adventures, and indulged in no airy speculations. Many of those who now call themselves merchants, purchase goods upon artificial credit or securities, and without orders, without correspondence, without knowledge of markets, send them, under the direction of chance, to find purchasers in lands to them unknown. The consequences have been, that purchasers could not be found, debts could not be paid, and poverty and ruin have not only fallen upon themselves, but upon those who had confided in them. How different the old merchant and the new. "Look at that picture and at this!" Mr. Relph, who was long a merchant, was of the old British class. Patient industry and decent care were, in his mind, the only safe and honourable road to wealth. He knew that he who would approach, as near as man is allowed to approach, the Temple of Happiness, must do it by measured steps; that wealth if procured, cannot be enjoyed except with moderation, and that whatever keeps the active and mental powers of man employed bids fairest to secure and preserve his comfort. He, therefore avoided those desperate risques, which create extreme anxiety, and confided in the regular, steady, and sober exertions of industry. He disliked all show and ostentation, not only because he regarded them as destructive of comfort, as exciting envy and every malignant passion, but because he regarded with displeasure all that false appearance of respect and attention which are called forth by them. He saw, with disgust, our mercantile men attempting to rival, in appearance and expence, our nobility, and he wished each order in the community to keep its own place. The foolish fashion of writing every man, who is supposed to be in good circumstances, an esquire, was very offensive to him, and he often expressed his dislike of it, when addressed under that title. Mr. Relph had early cultivated a taste for reading, which all the occupation of business, in his most active years, never prevented him from indulging; and this taste was a source of great and continued pleasure to him, after his retirement from active life. After his sight became too imperfect to admit him to continue this exercise, an affectionate relative read to him, many hours in every day, and thus contributed to make his retirement delightful, when in health, and relieved often the tedium of pain and sickness. By the perusal of numberless voyages and travels, and the help of a most retentive memory, he had made himself so well acquainted with foreign countries, that some, who have heard him converse, imagined he had spent part of his life in those countries about which he discoursed so intel-

ligently. He had read the history of his own country with great attention, recollected it minutely, and considered it as the best governed of any country in the world. His parents were Protestant Dissenters, and he was educated in their faith, but in religion, too, he was an enquirer; and from conviction continued a dissenter, inclining, in theology, to the arian hypothesis. Dr. Benson was his relation, and he became an early communicant with the society, over which he presided, of Dr. Lardner (the best man and the soundest scholar which any church can boast) and Dr. Benson, he always spoke with veneration, and the most affectionate remembrance, for they were his earliest friends in London. Their different opinions on some points weighed nothing in his estimation of their characters; for every good man he esteemed, never suffering himself to be biased, by any approximation to his own opinions. He held his own opinions with firmness, but made them no matter of contention and strife. Even when old, when men are most commonly tenacious of their religious notions, he held his imperfect charity, never making them the means of weakening his friendly feelings to others. We ought not to adopt the opinions of any man because he is wise or learned, for wise and learned men are to be found in every different church, with all its peculiarity of sentiment, but this very circumstance should teach us to respect, and love all excellent men, whatever opinions they hold. The Catholics can boast of a Pascal, the Church of England a Jeremy Taylor, the Calvinists a Watts, the Arians a Price, the Unitarians a Lardner, the Deists an Anthony Collins and a Hume. Ought not this to teach us to regard what we think the errors of excellent men, rather the infirmity of our nature than of individuals, and to induce us to regard with equal love, those who are equally examples of virtue? Mr. Relph was what every dissenter professes to be, a real friend to the right of private judgment, and he could see the exercise of it in opposition to himself with pleasure. In politics, as in religion, he held his opinions with perfect charity. He was decidedly a whig of the old school, and the vast events which passed before him, never altered his opinion. Against the majority of the dissenters, with the truly great, and truly amiable Dr. Price, at their head, he was unfriendly to the American Revolution; and the French Revolution, had no charms with him. Yet was he intimate with those who felt the most violently in opposition to him on those subjects; for he tolerated any opinions in good men; perhaps no man was ever more free from intolerance of opinion than he was. This is of itself no mean distinction, no ambiguous character of a superior mind! His private morals were unsullied. He was married, and had children, who

who died in early life. Having been very happy in his marriage, although a widower upwards of forty years, he never contracted a second marriage, alleging, that if a man had had one good wife it was as much as he ought to expect. His integrity, in transactions of business, has never been questioned, and such was his mildness to his creditors, that he never had one arrested for debt; and, as a landlord and a master of servants, he was truly exemplary. Indeed so social and kind was his nature, that every one admitted into his family so much shared his sympathy, that he seldom discharged a servant without pain. His conversation could never offend the chastest ear, and his conduct to the other sex was as pure as his conversation. Yet there was nothing more remarkable in the character of this valuable man, than his uniform cheerfulness, even under the pressure of ill health, and his habitual thankfulness, for the good with which providence had blessed his life. He seldom complained, but always, not by words only, but by unequivocal conduct, shewed, that he thought he had more comforts, and less evil than he merited. He was so contented and happy, even in his latest age, that he would often say, "I have not a want nor a wish." This is the more remarkable, as he often suffered great pain; and was liable to violent attacks of a most painful bodily complaint. His temper of mind rendered him, perhaps, one of the happiest men living; indeed it may fairly be questioned, whether there ever was a man more happy in this very mutable state of existence; and it must be remarked, that his felicity was the effect of his temper and character, and not of his affluent external circumstances; for far greater affluence is often found with persons whose gloomy selfish and fretful dispositions, render them completely miserable. The constant benefactor of his own relations, he had also attempted to serve many young men, had advanced them considerable loans; but had so often been disappointed in what he thought his reasonable expectations of their good conduct and success, that at length his patience was exhausted in this way, and, after much trouble, anxiety, and loss of property, he concluded it had become very difficult to yield effectual patronage to youth, from the great change which had taken place, in his time, in the habits of young men; he found them generally

now without industry, and prone to expences. Far from being forward and obtrusive in public business, he yet thought it his duty to lend a modest and effectual assistance to public institutions. We accordingly find him the senior member of his company, which was that of the Wax Chandlers, and discharging all the duties of each office of that company with credit and honour. He was, too, a director of the Union Fire Office, instituted in the year 1714, and one of the most efficient patrons of the Small-Pox and Inoculation Hospitals. He was also a member of the New England Society for propagating Christian knowledge, and a trustee of several charitable institutions. He retired entirely from business about ten years before his death, and fixed his residence on Turner's Hill, Cheshunt, Herts, where he had built many houses, and possessed considerable property; and even there, at a late period of life, he formed new acquaintances; for so open and social was his temper, that he liked to enjoy the conversation of his neighbours, and could see the playfulness of children with delight. Here he died, as he had lived, on the 20th day of January, 1811, contented, thankful, and happy, attended by affectionate relatives, in the 78th year of his age; leaving an example of industry, simplicity, probity, cheerfulness, and benevolence, for the imitation of all who knew him. He was interred, by his own desire, in the church-yard at Cheshunt. His funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Cogan, at Walthamstow, for whom, late in life, he had formed a sincere friendship; and upon whose ministry he had last attended; a man who would do honour to any church, and equally remarkable for his profound erudition, and true simplicity of manners. He had thus the pleasure to find a man, in his last days, worthy to class with his first favourites amongst the dissenters, the Radcliffes, the Bensons, and the Lardners.

Peaceful as the life he led,
Thus reposes with the dead!
One, whose spirit, cheerful, kind,
Met e'en pain with thankful mind.
Taught by nature, not by art,
Constant pleasure to impart;
He was Friendship's darling child;
Manners easy, passions mild!
Reader! if thou love thyself,—
Strive to live and feel like RELPH!

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THAT noble monument of humanity, the Lancastrian school-house, which the inhabitants of Newcastle have raised to the memory of his Majesty, and for the benefit of the rising generation, has been opened for the admission of all poor children, whose parents cannot provide for their education. Already the complement which fills the school, amounting to 506, has nearly been admitted, and so numerous are the applications, that, had the building been able to contain 1000 children, it would have been crowded with scholars.

Married.] At Ryton, Mr. William Robson, of Prudhoe, Northumberland, to Miss Isabella Young, of Kyo, Durham.

At Jarrow, Mr. Mould, schoolmaster, of Hepburn, to Mrs. Hill.

At Alnwick, Edward Stamp, esq. to Mrs. Charlton, widow of Edward C. esq.

At Newcastle, Mr. D. Crabtree, of Halifax, Yorkshire, to Miss M. Oswald.—Mr. M. L. Madgin, to Miss Richardson.—Mr. Mark Henderson, to Miss Susannah Ward.—Captain Cookson, of the 80th regiment, second son of Isaac C. esq. of Whithill, Durham, to Marianné, daughter of David Stephenson, esq.

At Durham, Mr. Henry Fawcett, of Newcastle, to Miss Jane Doubleday, daughter of the late Mr. D. surgeon.

At Berwick, Mr. Robert Dickson, to Miss Jane Lawson.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Robert Stephenson, to Miss Elizabeth Pattison, of Bishopwearmouth.

At Bellingham, Mr. James Charlton, of Billerby, to Miss Elizabeth Richardson, of Riding.

Died] At the High Felling, Mr. Isaac Jackson, 104.

At Sheburn, near Durham, Mrs. Rachael Hunter, 69.

At Unthank, near Berwick, Mrs. Watson.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. John Watson, of the ship Molly o' Montrose, 31.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Richmond, 31.—Mrs. Hall, mother of Hukiah H. late of Durham.—Mrs. Swan.

At Felton, Mr. John Walker, 21.

At Stockton, Mr. Richard Moor, 59.

At Gorton House, near Chester-le-street, Mr. Edw. Weatherley, 81.

At Sedgefield, Mr. Benjamin Bradley.

At Benwell, Mr. Andrew Wake, 62.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Elizabeth Tayler, 89.

At Gateshead, Mr. Richard Bentley, in his 101st year. He was a hard-working man, and was able to follow his occupation till about nine years ago.—Isabella, widow of Ralph Fairs, 92.

At Necessity, near Alnwick, Mr. James Edmondson, 91.

At Kenton, Mrs. Margaret Milburn, 104. She retained all her faculties till the last year of her life, and, at the age of 90, could walk 40 miles a day.

At Eltringham, Mr. Ralph Johnson.

At Sandel Hill Head, near Hexham, Mr. Matthew Leadbitter, 61.

At Chester-le-street, Mr. Robert Greenwell, 82.

At Berwick, Mrs. Weatherburn, wife of Mr. John W. 46.—Mr. Andrew Mark, 74.—Mrs. Bell, 75.

At Newcastle, Mr. James Dunn, formerly serjeant at mace to the corporation, 74.—Mrs. Hudson.—Mr. Edward Bailes, 69.—Mrs. Kettlewell.—Mr. Powes, Fenwick, surgeon.—Mrs. Dodd, wife of Mr. John D.—Mrs. Elizabeth Henzell, 72.—Mr. William Burn, many years clerk of St. John's Church, 64.

At Alnwick, Mrs. Snowdon.—Mr. Robert Hudson.

At Durham, Mrs. Margaret Weatherell, 98.—Mr. John Denham, 70.—Mrs. Mary Wray, 61.

At Shincliffe, near Durham, Mrs. Jane Bell, 91.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Bownes, of London, to Miss Saul, daughter of Mr. Joseph S.

At Penrith, Captain William Buchanan, R. N. to Miss Harrison.

At Whitehaven, Captain King, of the Halcyon, to Miss Johnstone.—Captain J. Harrison, of the Friends, Workington, to Miss Simpson, daughter of Captain S.—Mr. Thomas Teeling, to Mrs. Isabella M'Fee.

At Moresby, near Whitehaven, Mr. Michael Atkinson, officer of excise, Carlisle, to Miss Bland, of Parton.

At Egremont, Mr. Towerson, of Whitehaven, to Mrs. Westray.

At

At Kendal, Mr. Joseph Whittaker, to Miss Hunter.

Died.] At Rockcliff Cross, Mr. Fergus Park, 81.—Isabella, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Black.

At Snellings, near Egremont, Mrs. Dixon, wife of Mr. John D. 84.

At Meals Gate, Cockbridge, Mr. Thomas Moore, 73.

At Harrington Mill, near Carlisle, Mr. Robert Hewitt, 55.

At Linstock, Mrs. Nathaniel Little.

At Newby, Jane, wife of Mr. Robert Waugh, 60.

At Wood Row, near Wigton, Mr. Barnes.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, Mr. Peter Blake, 62.—Mr. Paul Corran, 87.

At Castletown, Isle of Man, Mr. Robert Watson, attorney, 32.

At Braystones, near Egremont, Mrs. Russel, 61.

At Bunkershill, near Carlisle, Mrs. Loury, wife of John L. esq.

At Faugs, Loweswater, Mr. Adam Holiday, 86.

At Pardshaw, Mr. Joseph Mitchell.

At Ullock, Mr. Joseph Robinson.

At Appleby, Ann, wife of Mr. William Hutchinson.—Dr. Richardson.—Mr. Thomas Carr, 46.

At Whitehaven, the Rev. Mr. Stamper, son of the late Mr. S. surgeon, of Workington, 80.—John Richardson, son of Mr. Thos. Sharp.—Mrs. Martha Casson, 84.—Mrs. Hailes, 69.—Mr. Thomas Losh.—Mrs. Johnston, a maiden lady, 81.—Mrs. Sarah Nicholson, a maiden lady, 61.—Mr. John Simon, 71.—Mr. John Long, 79.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Holmes, 75.—Ann, wife of Mr. Robert Archibald, 29.—Mrs. Margaret Bell, 63.—Mr. William Baty, 42.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Watson.—Miss Margaret Henderson, second daughter of the late Mr. Andrew H.

At Penrith, Miss Eleanor Stewart.

At Maryport, Mr. William Kelly.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Joseph Ostell, 70.

At Workington, Mrs. Steele.—Mr. Fletcher Piele, a youth of considerable literary abilities, 20.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. George Earle, jun. to Mary, daughter of Mr. Joel Foster.—Captain John Morris, to Miss Jane Dobson, daughter of Mr. Thomas D.—Captain Jeffery Bouch, jun. of Lynn, Norfolk, to Miss Mary Huddleston, of Lincoln.

At Wakefield, Mr. Henry Soulby, to Miss Mary Barber.

At Doncaster, Mr. William Maud, of Bradford, surgeon, to Mrs. Ann Marryott.

At Osley, after a sedulous courtship of 20 years, Mr. Thomas Ward, aged 73, to Mrs.

Elizabeth Graceton, aged 94, both of Fewston.

At Birstall, Mr. Joseph Oates, of Fairfield, near Manchester, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. William Child, of Robert Town, near Huddersfield.

At Rawcliffe, Samuel Smith, jun. esq. of the Decoy House, to Miss Chantry.

At Leeds, Captain John Morris, of Hull, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Thomas Dobson, of the Parrot inn.

At Batley, Mr. George Sheard, aged 72, to Miss Elizabeth Cowling, aged 19. The bridegroom is father to nine children, grandfather to forty-six, and great grandfather to six; all living.

Died.] At Coulston Croft, near Sheffield, Mrs. Ratcliffe, relict of Mr. William R. who was of the family of the celebrated physician of that name, and his wife a near relation of William Emerson, the great mathematician.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Alice Steade, sister of the late Thomas S. esq. of Hillsborough, near Sheffield, 78.—Mr. William Padley.—Mr. Robert Osborne.—Mrs. Fox.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Robinson, sister of the late Rev. Arthur R. of Hull.

At Ottringham, Christopher, son of Mr. C. Hobson, 15.

At Bradford, Mrs. Crosse, wife of the Rev. John C. vicar of that place, 80.

At Moor Grange, near Leeds, Mr. John Wilson.

At Watton, Mr. Richard Jefferson, 92.

At Kelfield Hall, Mrs. Clarkson, wife of Bernard C. esq.

At Skipton in Craven, Mr. John Schofield, solicitor; and about the same time, Richard his youngest son.

At Selby, Mr. Richard Wiley, chief constable for the division of Barkston Ash, and about a week afterwards, his wife, Mrs. W.

At Stonegrave, George, eldest son of Sir George Cayley, bart.

At Woodhall, Wensleydale, Mrs. Wood, wife of John Rider W. 51.

At Whorlton, Mrs. Reed, wife of Archibald R. esq.

At Dunnington, near York, Mr. Edmund Cantley, 78; and a few days afterwards, his sister, Mrs. Mosey, wife of Mr. William M. of Bolton.

At New Malton, Ann, daughter of the late John Blackburn, esq.

At Allerthorpe, Mrs. Clarke, relict of the Rev. William C. 82.

At Newton Kyme, John Fairfax, esq.

At Marsk, Mrs. Rudd, relict of Bartholomew R. esq. 76.

At Hull, Mary Constantia, Lady of Sir H. Etherington, bart. to whom she was married in 1774, and fourth daughter of Sir Thomas, fifth baronet of the family of Cave.—William, youngest son of Mr. Locking, writing-master, a youth of uncommon promise, 16.—Mrs. Wilson, wife of Captain Charles W. of the

the Whim, of this port.—Mr. John Mail, 85.—Mrs. Pierpoint, 68.—Mrs. Hembo-rough, 81.—Francis Taylor, esq. 47.—Mrs. Johnson, 28.—Mrs. Raines, wife of Mr. R. attorney.—Mrs. Thomson, widow of Mr. John T. 67.—In the workhouse, Mr. Jonathan, Watson, formerly an eminent school-master.

At York, Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Mr. C. of the Wheat Sheaf Inn.—Mary, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Kimber, 24.—Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Watson, 22.—Mr. James Rule, a native of Dumfriesshire, 58.—Mr. Thomas Rodwell Crassey, eldest son of Mr. George C. 23.—Mr. Thomas Morley.—John, son of Mr. Wilks.—Mr. John Dodsworth, 74.—Mrs. Webster, relict of Isaac W. esq.

At Bradford, the Rev. W. Crabtree, upwards of 50 years pastor of the Baptist church in that town, 90.

At Leeds, Mr. William Atkinson, third son of the late Rev. Miles A. whose death is recorded in our last number.—Mrs. Buckle, wife of Mr. Thomas B. 80.

At Catcliffe, near Rotherham, Mr. John Worral.

At Attercliffe, Mr. Blagdin, relict of Mr. George B. 75.

LANCASHIRE.

The inhabitants of Liverpool have entered into resolutions for the establishment of an Asylum for Penitent and Reformed Prostitutes. The Mayor is appointed President; and the Committee will consist of all the Clergy of the Established Church, the clergy of all other denominations, and such other respectable gentlemen of the laity, as are willing to contribute their assistance to the undertaking.

During the year ending the 31st of Dec. 1810, there were committed to Lancaster Castle, 160 males and 32 females, for felonies and misdemeanors; which, added to 73 males and 31 females, remaining convicted and for trial, 31st of Dec. 1809, makes a total of 233 males and 63 females. There were 17 males and 2 females condemned at Lancaster assizes, in 1810, of whom six males were executed, and the others were reprieved or pardoned, on condition of transportation.

Sir Thomas Mostyn is beginning such alterations and improvements at Parkgate, as cannot fail to render that spot a serious object to the invalid, and a source of pleasure to the healthy. Warm and cold baths are to be erected upon a liberal plan; a library and news room will be opened; fire-works occasionally exhibited on the sands, which cannot fail to afford a pleasing spectacle viewed from the terrace; regular musicians engaged for the assemblies, and a small, but neat and commodious theatre fitted up.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. Kidd, to Mrs. Jackson.—Major Armett, of the 35th foot, to Anne, fourth daughter of the late

John Salterthwaite, esq.—John Blewit, esq. of London, to Mrs. Mason, relict of Jackson M. esq.

At Prescott, John Rose, esq. of the East-India Company's service, to Miss Lillias Fraser, second daughter of Colonel F. of Ravenhead.

At Hawkshead, Mr. John Wood, of Hawkshead Hull, to Miss Huddleston, of Rothersyke, Cumberland.

At Dean, Mr. Thomas Harrison, esq. of the Isle of Man, to Alice, youngest daughter of Thomas Ridgway, esq. of Wallsuck, near Bolton.—Miles Clayton, esq. of Manchester, to Sophia, youngest daughter of Mr. John Hilton, of Middle Hilton.

At Liverpool, Mr. William Higginson, to Miss S. F. Taylor.—Captain Thomas Fisher, to Ann, second daughter of Mr. William Burgess.

At Preston, Titus Bourne, esq. of Alford, Lincoln, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Thomas Woodcock, esq.

Died.] At Rock House, near Liverpool, Hugh Breck, esq. 67.

In the township of Read, George Crowshaw, 105. He experienced very little sickness till within a week of his death, and enjoyed his faculties to the last.

At Warrington, Mr. James Smart.

At Leigh, James Barlow, esq. 61.

At Garstang, Mr. Henry Blundell, 87.

At Chorley, Mr. Robert Hawkshead, 64.—Anne, second daughter of Mr. Bibby, bookseller.

At Claughton, the Rev. John Barrow, Roman-catholic priest, 76.

At Preston, Mr. James Dewhurst, 82.

At Ashton, Mrs. Yates, wife of Mr. James Y.

At Manchester, Mr. R. W. Paynter, attorney.

At Ince Blundell, Mrs. Howard.

At Chowbent, Mrs. Newton.

At Chorlton Hall, Mr. Robert Travis, formerly of the Golden Lion, Blakely.

At Richmond, Liverpool, Horatio, eldest son of Jacob Fletcher, esq.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Freers, relict of Captain F. 52.—Mrs. Betty Starling, 80.

At Leece in Furness, Mr. William Postlethwaite, 61.

At Barbadoes, on the 1st of January, Captain John Parr, of the ship Robert, of Liverpool; on the 5th, at the same place, his wife, Mrs. Mary P. and on the 17th, their infant daughter, Margaret Anne.

At Liverpool, Mr. Joseph Balmer.—Captain Thomas Huff, 44.—Mr. James Knowlton.—Mrs. Hopwood, 76.—Miss Hughes, only daughter of the late Mr. Robert H. 12.—Mrs. Mary Storey, 56.—Mrs. Litherland, mother of Mr. Peter L. inventor of the patent lever watches, 75.—Mr. James Fleming.—Mr. Joshua Cobham, 72.—Mr. James Gardner.—Mr. Joseph Jackson, 73.—Mr. Lawrence Howard, 56.—Mr. John Vose, 75.—Mrs.

Mrs. Moore, 80.—Mr. Edward M'Connell, 43.—Captain Edward Hall, of the Hooton.—Mrs. Casley.—Eliza Gorst, grand-daughter of Mr. Robert Weston, and two days afterwards, his wife, Mrs. Anne W.—Mrs. Mabella Johnson, relict of Mr. James J.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. John J. 61.—Henry Midgley, esq. 48.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Wallasey, Mr. Samuel Ashbrook, to Miss Chatterton.

At Neston, Mr. Daniel Briscoe, of the George Inn, Parkgate, to Miss Hetty Briscoe.

At Budworth, William Wright, esq. of Bank House, Boulton, to Miss Elizabeth Carter, of Ashton Park.

At Chester, Mr. Bourke, to Eliza, second daughter to the late Mr. O'Byrne, of Dundalk.

At Wybunbury, Mr. William Barker, of Heleigh Castle, Stafford, to Miss Glover, of Snape near Betley.

At Nantwich, Mr. Peter Oakes, son of S. O. esq. of Wood Green, to Miss S. Gudgeon.—Mr. Richard Darlington, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. Oakes.

Died.] At Wavertree, Mrs. Fisher.—Mr. Thomas Worrall, 56. His death was occasioned by a cancer, produced by smoking a pipe, the end of which had not been covered with wax.

At Ashton Park, Mr. Peter Carter.

At Chester, Captain Simeon Leet.—John Gale, esq. inspector of taxes for the district.—William Probart, esq. lately of Lincoln.—A few days after his marriage, Mr. Morton.—Thomas Dixon, esq.

At Flookersbrook, Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr. A. Davies.

At Congleton, Mrs. Bostock, relict of Mr. John B. 74.

At Northwich, Mr. Samuel Taylor, bookseller; deservedly lamented by his relatives and numerous friends.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Ilkeston, the Rev. Joseph Galland, of Greenacres, near Manchester, to Miss Mason, daughter of Mr. Jabez M.

At Pentrich, Mr. Harris, surgeon, of Ripley, to Lucy, eldest daughter of Rob. Strelley, esq. of Waingroves.

At Polesworth, Wm. Princep, esq. of Newton Regis, to Miss Dester, of Bramcote.

At Chaddesden, Mr. Henry Shaw, to Miss Hester Cholerton.

At Duffield, Mr. John Turner, to Miss Fanny Allsop.

At Derby, Mr. Wm. Osborne, of Alvaston, to Miss Wilson.

At Bakewell, Mr. Thomas Sales, jun. of Duckmanton, to Miss E. Noton.

Died.] At Buxton, where he had been for the benefit of his health, Wm. Knott, esq. of Summer-hill, near Ulverston, 29.

At Derby, Richard Thomas, eldest son of Mr. Chatterton, 11.—Mrs. Billsborrow, 55.

At Measham, Mrs. Jewsbury, 75.

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At Ashborne, Mr. Lees, 73.

At Ashton upon Trent, Mr. Wm. Dawson.

At Milton-mill, Mrs. Summers, 63.

At Windley, near Duffield, Mr. Peter Bates, 76; and, a few days afterwards, his widow, Mrs. Eliz. B. 72.

At Chesterfield, Miss Hoole.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Page, to Miss Henrietta Nunn.—Mr. Wm. Novill, of Sheffield, to Miss Huddleston.—Mr. T. Renshaw, to Miss Jarman.

Mr. Henry Starkey, of Brinsley, to Rebecca, third daughter of John Levers, esq. of Eastwood.

At Upton, near Southwell, Wm. Weightman, esq. of Bassingham, Lincoln, to Mrs. Cowper, widow of John C. esq. of Coddington, near Newark.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Samuel Turner.—Mr. John Smith, 28.—Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. John G.—Mrs. Thornton, 52.—Samuel, eldest son of Mr. White, of Bingham, 19.—Mrs. Gretton, 30.

At Arnold, Mrs. Clarke, 37.

At Eakring, Mrs. Wm. Barker, 79.

At Newark, John Spragging Godfrey, esq. an alderman of that borough, 43.—Dorothy Whitton, 78.—Mr. Jos. Zogg, 53.

At Burton Joyce, Miss Brett, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert B. 19.

At Bingham, Mr. S. White, 20.—Eliz. third daughter of Mr. Lee.

At Mansfield, Mr. John Heald, of the Ram Inn, 56.—Mrs. Sheppard, mother of Mr. S. stationer, 91.

At Lavington, Mr. Boyden, of Newark.

At Bunny, Mr. Wm. Gee, 46.

At Granby, Mrs. Doubleday, 44.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a meeting lately held by the mayor and principal inhabitants of Grimsby, at the Granby inn, respecting the preparation of a bill, to be presented to Parliament, for the building a pier at that port, General Loft attended with the bill, in its rough state, and presented also a model of the pier, the estimate of which is laid at 35,000l. The accomplishment of this object will prove, not only a benefit to the port of Grimsby, but an important national good.

Married.] At Gainsbro', Lieut. Hinton, 69th foot, to Miss Jane Berridge.

At Friskney, the Rev. J. Brackenbury, of Walton, to Mary, third daughter of Richard Brackenbury, esq. of Aswardby.

At Kirton, Mr. Wells, aged 24, to Mrs. Whiting, aged 72.

At Stainton, near Horncastle, Mr. Thomas Fletcher, aged 84, to Miss Ann Benson, aged 25.

Died.] At Boston, Mrs. Cheyney, relict of Mr. Alderman C., 91.—Mr. John Bollans, of Leverton Outgate, 59.—Mr. Robert Burton, 34.—Mrs. Hilton, 38.—Mr. Snaith.

At Spalding, Mrs. Albin, wife of Mr. A. printer and bookseller, 34.—Mrs. Milnes, wife

wife of Mr. M. an occasional preacher at the methodist chapel there.

At Louth. Susan Mary, daughter of Gen. Loft, M.P.—Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Gilbert W.—Mrs. Beakly, 75.—Mr. Charles Vinter.—Mrs. Pinder, 84.—Mrs. Harvey, 22.—Mrs. Seargall, 96.—Mrs. Martha Richardson, 78.—Mr. James White, 80.—Mrs. Bacock.

At Frith Bank, Mr. Benj. Haines, 50.

At Bratoft, Mr. John Smith, 82.—Mr. John Atkin.

At Keisby, Mr. John Newton, 86.

At Gainsbro', Mrs. Mary Morley, 79.—Mr. Bassington.—Mrs. Norman, 51.—Mrs. Tyson, 27.—Mr. Wm. Lister.—Mrs. Wilkinson.

At Grantham, Sir Charles Kent, bart. of Wadsworth, Yorkshire.

At Bottesford, Mr. Wm. Prince, surgeon, 68.

At Toston, Josiah Gill, gent. 85.

At Holbeach, Mr. Jenkinson.—Mrs. Harrison, relict of R. Harrison, esq. and daughter of the Rev. R. Stevens, of Tyd St. Giles.—Mrs. Handley.—Mrs. Margaret Mussingberd, second daughter of the late Wm. M. esq. of Gunby.

At Withern, Mrs. Dales, 92.

At Grimsby, Mr. J. Ainsley, formerly captain of the Commerce, of that port. He suddenly dropped down on board of a vessel in the harbour, and expired immediately.

At Topholme, Paul Pell, esq. many years captain in the North Lincoln militia.

At Market Deeping, Mr. Robert Broom, superintendant of the locks on the Welland.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Goadby, Mr. Imanuel Hill, of Turlington, to Miss Blackshaw, of Knowsley Hall.

George Parkin, esq. of Normanton, to Miss Norman, daughter of Richard N. esq. sheriff of this county.

At Leicester, John Edward Carter, esq. of Scraptoft, to Miss E. Markland.—Mr. Dove, of London, to Miss Tabitha Burgess.—Mr. Walker, to Mrs. Glover.—Mr. Thomas Hallier, to Miss Dumelow.—Mr. Ward, to Miss Rice.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Powell, to Mrs. Cooke, of the Half Moon inn.—Mr. W. Parrock, of Loton, to Miss Skerret.

At Castle Donington, Mr. J. While, of Syston, to Mrs. Fletcher.

Died.] At Croxton, Mrs. Parnham, wife of Mr. Thomas P. 32.

At Leicester, Mr. William Dumelow.—Mrs. Kirby.—Miss Sarah Valentine, 16.—Mrs. Ayres.—Mr. Richard Poole, late of the Mitre and Key.—Mr. Edmund Wright, 76.—Mr. Abraham Bunney, late master of All Saint's Workhouse.—Mr. Alderman Eames, after breakfasting with his grandson, he sat down by the kitchen fire, where his servant, going to speak to him, found him dead in his

chair. He served the office of mayor, in 1790, and his magistracy was distinguished by a degree of independence and public spirit, perhaps never excelled and rarely equally. Among other reforms, a public investigation of weights and measures took place throughout the town; and of the latter, more than a waggon-load were cut in pieces in the marketplace, by the town servants.

At Grooby Parks, Mr. Dexter, and the same day, his daughter-in-law, Hannah Sutton.

At Kegworth, Mr. Israel Chamberlin, late surgeon of the Castlereagh East Indian, 22.

At Castle Donington, Mrs. Mary Buxton, sister of the late John B. esq. of Alvaston, and the last of that family.

At Thorp Acre, near Loughborough, Mrs. Mary Keightley.

At Belgrave, John Watchorn, gent.

At Church Langton, Mr. Ward, 87.

At North Kilworth, John Cooper, gent.

At Goadby, Edward Manners, esq. 65.

At Market Harborough, Mr. Charles Heygate, surgeon, 34.—Mr. Chater.

At Cossington, Francis Goude, gent.

At Great Wigston, Mrs. Scott.

At Oton on the Hill, Mr. Edward Brown, 62. He was a great musical amateur, and in the constant practice of instructing the choirs of different churches, in this and the adjacent counties.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. Morris, of Hawkstone, to Miss Catharine Wood.—Mr. Yates, banker, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Horton.—Thomas Smith, of Shreshill, esq. to Miss Collins, of Barton.

At Bradley, near Cheadle, Mr. John W. Wood, to Miss Elizabeth Armashaw.

At Woolstanton, Mr. Thomas Wardle, of Etruria, to Miss Christina Stevens.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Pegg, sen. to Mrs. Dudley.

At Hanley, Mr. William Hassall, to Miss Maskerry.

Died.] At Newport, in the Potteries, Mrs. Davenport, wife of J. D. esq.

At Wolverhampton, the Rev J. Pickering, pastor of the dissenting congregation at Coseley.—Mrs. Ann Danks, widow of Mr. D. of Wednesbury.

At Betley, Mrs. Rowley, 85.

At Newcastle, Mr. R. Percy.—Mr. Tomlinson, son of the late Rev. Mr. T. minister of Burslem and Keel, 22.—Mr. John Fox.

At Breewood, Mr. Green, surgeon.

At Stafford, Mr. Charles Hassall, 74.

At Fenton, Mr. Hancock.

At Hanley, Mr. William Brittain.

At Walsall, Mr. Thomas Scott, one of the magistrates of that town.

At Litchfield, William Turner, esq.—Mr. Hughes.—Mr. Allen.

At Newfield, John George Child, esq. attorney, eldest son of Admiral C. 43.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Lieutenant Charles Anthony, R.N., to Miss Clegg, of Great Haywood, Staffordshire.—Mr. Wilkins, of Dunchurch, to Mrs. Wilkins, of the Angel Inn, Birmingham.—Mr. William Dudley, of Wednesbury, to Miss Nancy Whitehouse.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Sylvester D. Wilson, esq. to Miss Battersbee, only daughter of Edmund B. esq. banker.

At Warwick, Mr. C. B. Bromley, bookseller, to Miss Sarah Boyes, second daughter of Mrs. Read, wife of the Rev. William R.

Died.] At Kenilworth, Captain Patrick Don, brother of the late Sir Alexander D. 93.—John Stanton, esq. 74.

At Moseley, Mrs. Grove, 92.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Agnes Antley, 72.—Mr. T. Day.—Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, 24.

—Mr. Joseph Beadney, 63.—Mrs. Phoebe Morris.—Mr. Joseph Johnson, 19.—Mrs. Cox.—Mr. William Showell.

At Coventry, John, eldest son of Mr. Alderman Williamson, 20.—Mrs. Owen, wife of Mr. Thomas O.

SHROPSHIRE.

A correspondent of the Shrewsbury Chronicle gives the following simple process for completely preventing the very unpleasant taste communicated to butter by the cattle eating turnips, and saving the expence of any ingredient. The cream, when skimmed off the milk, and put into a skillet, must be boiled over a clear fire, and poured immediately into a cream pan; the same with every morning's skimming until churned, always pouring it boiling hot into the pan, to the cream which had been prepared in the same way on the preceding mornings.

Married.] At Whitchurch, Mr. R. Poston, to Mrs. Lunt.

At Bitterley, Mr. J. Smith, of the Cockshoot, to Mrs. Martha Codewell.

At Ludlow, Mr. Lewis Gianna, of Shrewsbury, to Miss L. Moses.—Mr. Greenhouse, jun. to Miss Cropper.

Died.] At Sowlley Parva, Mr. Wm. Buterton.

In London, Mrs. Pigott, wife of Mr. P. of Ludlow.

At Worthen, Mr. Wm. Dicken, 76.

At Aston Hall, Mrs. Jane Pugh, a maiden lady, descended from the ancient and respectable family of that name, in the parish of Kerry, Montgomeryshire. She has bequeathed 10l. per annum for ever to the poor of the parish of Hopesay.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Bodenham.—Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Pye-finch.—Thomas Jones, esq.—Mrs. Vaughan.—Mrs. Heath.—Mrs. Axon.—Mr. James Waidson, 57.—Mr. Hewlett.

At Meriden, Mr. Addison Ashburn, a relative of the celebrated author of the *Spectator*.

At Newport, Mr. S. Rider, governor of the workhouse there.

At Ash Magna, Mr. J. Jones. His only child, an infant, expired a few hours before him.

At the Fens, near Whitechurch, Mrs. Dulson.

At Sutton, Mr. John Southern, agent to Lord Berwick, the Hon. Cecil Jenkinson, and several gentlemen of the county; a man of sound judgment and the strictest integrity.

At Tilstock, Mrs. Holland.

At Whitechurch, Mrs. Grafton.—Mr. Hallmark.

At Wellington, Mr. Edwards.

At Wall, Mr. Blockley.

At Astley, Mr. Moulsey.

At Kinnerley, Mr. Walker.

At Drayton, Mr. T. Barrott, son of Mr. T. B. of Ashted, near Birmingham, 24.

In the 70th year of his age, the Rev. William Pigott, rector of Edgmond and Chetwynd.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. J. Young, to Miss-Sophia Munn.

At Claines, Mr. Thomas Noak, to Miss E. Guier.—Mr. Hiron, of Evesham, to Miss Smith, of Winchcombe.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Duncan, 64.—Mrs. Wagstaff.—Mrs. Dunn, relict of Mr. William D. surgeon and apothecary, 74.—Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. Joseph L.—Miss Messenger.—Mrs. Page.

At Tardebigg, Mr. J. Field.

At Chambers-court, John Stone, esq.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. Pumfrey, of the George Inn.

At Tinbury, Mr. William Jefferies, 86.

At Hanley, Mr. Devereaux, 65.

At Dudley, Mr. E. Dudley.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Rollason, wife of Mr. R. printer.

At Henwick, Mrs. Crump, 72.

At Clifton upon-Time, Mr. Thomas Haywood, 64.

At Blockley, Mrs. Jenkins, relict of the Rev. Mr. J. rector of Troddington.

At Martley, Mrs. White, 39.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Kington, W. Blakely, esq. of the 62nd regiment, to Miss Turner, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Philip T.

At Hereford, Mr. Lovell, of London, to Miss Parker, daughter of Mr. P. printer.

Died.] At Leominster, Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. David M. of the Golden Lion Inn, 71.

At Mortimer's Cross, Mr. E. Wilding.

At Dattlebarke Farm, Mr. John Pearce.

At Westhide, Mr. George Jenkins.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and inhabitants of Gloucester, lately held at the infirmary, to take into consideration the expediency of building in that city an asylum for lunatics, the measure was highly approved, and upwards of 10,000l. subscribed for the purpose.

Married.]

Married.] At Newland, Mr. John Hayward, of the Forest, Dean, to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Jenkins.

At Westbury upon Trym, Mr. John Bush, of Bristol, to Miss H. G. Prideaux, youngest daughter of Mr. John P. of Shirehampton.

At Cheltenham, John William Paxton, esq. of the East India Company's civil service, to Frances, second daughter of the late William Patrickson, esq.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. John Hutchings, 45.—Mrs. Lane.—Mrs. Miles, mother of Mr. M. of the Swan and Falcon inn.

At Colford, Mrs. Thomas, wife of the Rev. Mr. T. who for many years kept the Free Grammar School, at Newland, in this county.—Mr. John Dew.

At Newent, Mr. George Cowles.

At Slimbridge, Elizabeth Workman, 97.

At Cheltenham, R. Aiken, esq.

At Cirencester, Mr. John Cherrington.

At Shardington, Mr. Samuel Harman, 80.

At Northleach, Mr. Thomas Ashwin, 64.

At Whitcomb court, Mr. Henry Bubb, 87.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. John Edgecomb.—Mr. Ormwell Lloyd, a member of the corporation, and one of the oldest inhabitants of the borough.

At Tetbury, Mr. Wright.

At Ebley, Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. John Daniels.

At Chambers Court, near Tewkesbury, John Stone, esq.

At Uley, Mrs. Sutton, wife of Mr. Septimus S. surgeon.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The workmen who discovered the Roman burial ground on Beaconsfield farm, have, in pursuing their work, arrived at the Roman bath described by Plott, in his *Antiquities of Oxfordshire*. The bath was always visible, but was considered as a small stew, walled round with rough stone, till the workmen discovered the tessellated floor near it. Here the Roman tiles and the tessellation are still in a state of good preservation, although in a wet situation. The oak dug up is sound, black, and heavy. From the present and other similar places that have been found, and hitherto not noticed, we can trace that the Roman stations in the reign of Domitian were, Wallingford, Bicester, the Bartons, Great Tew, Wigginton, (where some Roman tiles and coins have been found), Swerford, Hook-norton (Berry-field farm), Chipping-Norton, Sarsden (probably a chief station), Churchill, Cheltenham, Cirencester, and Winchcome.

Married.] At Glympton Park, Thomas Perrott, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Oxfordshire militia, to Miss Davies, only daughter of the late R. Davies, of Kythebyd, Glamorganshire.

At Oxford, Captain Hayes of the Royal Marines, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Joshua Cooke, esq.

At Witney, Mr. Robert Walsh, to Miss Charlotte Clarke.

Died.] At Bicester, Miss Reading, late post-mistress there.

At Charlbury, Mr. James Gardner.—Mr. John Barrett, late of Queen square, Westminster.

At Bloxham, John, youngest son of Mr. J. Davis, 20.

At Wheatley, Mrs. Kennedy, relict of the Rev. Mr. K. of Abingdon.

At Oxford, Mr. Fisher, sen.—Mr. George.—Mrs. North.—Mr. W. Mott, upwards of 20 years canon's butler, of Christ Church, 67.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At High Wycombe, Sarah Louisa, only daughter of the late Captain Charles Douglas, R. N.

At Tythingham, Mrs. Praed, wife of William P. esq.

Mr. William Simpson, master of a large academy at Prospect Place, near High Wycombe. He left his residence, without assigning any reason for so doing; and ten days afterwards was found by some watermen drowned in the Thames, near London Bridge.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Aspeden Hall, Mrs. Boldero, relict of John B. esq.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Wroxhill Farm, Marston, Elizabeth Judith, eldest daughter of Mr. John Foster, of Reyton Chapel, Lenham, Kent, 16.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Long Buckby, Mr. B. Peek, of St. Ive's, Huntingdonshire, to Miss E. Denney, daughter of W. S. Denney, esq. of the former place.

Died.] At Peterborough, the Rev. Henry Mather Schutz, D.D. rector of Burton Coggles, Lincolnshire, and of Paston, in this county, 80. He was the oldest of the king's chaplains, having been appointed in 1760.

At Easton, near Stamford, Mr. James Woodward.—Mrs. Bonner, 70.—Mr. George West, 55.

At Naseby, Mr. Hart Buok, and a few days afterwards, Mrs. B. his wife.

At Pytchley Lodge, Mr. Luke Nunneley.

At Northampton, Charles James, youngest son of W. Sutton, esq. 23.

The Rev. John Clarke, master of the free grammar school Guilsborough, vicar of Duston, in this county, and of Weston Underwood, Bucks, 87.

At Kettering, Mr. Jacob Watson, aged 87 years, 27 of which he spent with reputation as a draper at Thrapston. He was the father of the town of Kettering. In the year 1745 he volunteered into the regiment of carbiniers raised by that patriotic nobleman, John Duke of Montague, and marched with them into the north, under the command of Major Swinney, to assist in quelling the rebellion; he is believed to be the last member of that respectable corps. About the year 1777, he retired from Thrapston and returned to this his native place; after which, he married his third wife, whom he survived 14 years.

years. He was an early riser, and enjoyed with but little interruption a long life of health. He was, till within ten days of his death, an early and constant attendant on public worship. His urbanity and suavity of manners, rendered him through life, an agreeable companion, a good neighbour, and a desirable friend.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At St. Neots, George Fowler, esq. At Brampton, Mrs. Richards, wife of John R. esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Gretna Green, the Hon. Charles Ewan Law, second son of Lord Ellenborough, to Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of the late Sir Edward, and sister to the present Sir Charles E. Nightingale, bart. of Kneeworth House, in this county.

At Cambridge, Richard Comings, esq. to Anne, second daughter of the late Mr. Hazard.

Died.] At March, Isle of Ely, R. H. Lewin, esq.

At Thorney, Mrs. Watson.—Mr. T. Oldham.

At Fulbourn, Thomas Hancock, gent. 72.

At Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. William Gilpin, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, of Pulverbatch, Shropshire. He was a young man of a capacious understanding, refined by superior attainments in many branches of human knowledge, and his mind was attuned to almost divine tranquillity, by fervent religion and animated piety.

At Wisbech, Mrs. Gynn, relict of Robert G. esq. 83.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Swaffham, the Rev. John Dolignon, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Yonge.

Capt. Mills, 66th regiment, to Mrs. Brown, of the Manor House, Earlham.

The Rev. Mr. Edwards, of Hetherset, to Emily, daughter of John Custance, esq. of Weston House.

Died.] At Lynn, Mr. Lionel Self, 80.

At Stalham, Benjamin Cubitt, gent. 73.

At Shelton, Mr. S. Danby, 93.

At Hedenham, Mr. Richard Sheppard, 44.

At Besthorpe, Mr. Daniel Buckenham.

At West Winch, Mr. John Holman, of Shouldham, 69.

At Tittleshall, Mrs. Gunton, 35.

At Clenchwarton, near Lynn, Mr. Collier Maitland, attorney, and many years steward to Admiral Bentinck, 63.

At Yarmouth, John Locon, esq.

At Shipdam, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Colby Butlock.

At Norwich, in his 67th year, the Rev. Philip Wodehouse, prebendary of the cathedral, and rector of Hingham and Barnham Brome, with Bickerston and Kimberly. He was second son of the late Sir Armine Wodehouse, and brother of the present Lord Wode-

house. He was formerly of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1767, M.A. 1778.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Hadleigh, the Rev. Frederick Croker, vicar of Goxhill, Lincoln, and of Pettistree, in this county, to Miss Ann Battwell.—Mr. P. Martineau, jun. of Norwich, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Wm. Barnard, esq.

Mr. Orbell Hustler, of Stoke next Clare, to Miss Harriett Battyle, of Haverhill.

At Stowmarket, the Rev. W. Ward, to Mrs. Byles, relict of Mr. John B.

Mr. Knowles, surgeon, of Soham, to Miss P. Edwards, second daughter of the late Mr. E. surgeon, of Newmarket.

Died.] At Aldborough, Mrs. Lord, wife of Capt. L.

At Kessingland, Mrs. Crickmore, 72.

The Rev. John Malkin, son of the late Rev. Gilbert M. rector of Thornham, 66.

At Beccles, Thomas Ride, esq. 79.

At Needham Market, Captain Stephenson Kitching, born March 19, 1738. He was the second son of John K. esq. of Carleton, near Skipton, county York, by Margaret, his second wife, who was daughter of John Stephenson, esq. of Old Laund, in the forest of Pendle, county Lancaster. On the 21st of October, 1774, he entered himself a volunteer officer in the first West Riding militia, Yorkshire, then commanded by Colonel Sir George Saville, bart. He married to his first wife, Anne, daughter of Henry Little, citizen of London, by whom he had one daughter, who died August 21, 1788, aged 19 years and a half; to his second wife (1770) Diana, widow of John Proby, of Elton, Northamptonshire, esq. who was M.P. for Stamford, county Lincoln, and also for the county of Huntingdonshire, 1788; to his third wife, Anna Maria, only daughter of T. Burdett, of London, esq. and widow of Thomas Hartley, merchant, of Fish-street-hill, London; he married to his fourth wife, Jane, daughter of Mr. Tabor, of Brightlandsea, Essex, gent. and widow of James Peto, of Stratford-grove, Essex, esq.; he married to his fifth wife, Miss Beddingfield, of Needham Market, who survives him.

At Lakenheath, Mr. W. Marshall, 87.

At Haughley, R. Ray, esq. one of the senior benchers of Lincoln's Inn, 89.

At Combs, near Stowmarket, Mr. Wm. Cross.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Freeman.—Sarah, third daughter of Mr. Barnes.—Miss Russell, daughter of Capt. R. of the East Essex militia.—Mrs. Toosey, sen. 96.

At Bury, Miss Crisp, 39.

Mrs. B. Staunton, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late T. S. esq. of Sibton-park, and grand-daughter of the first Lord Barnard.

ESSEX.

Died.] At Woodford, Mrs. Mathews, relict of Job M. esq.

At

At Chigwell, Mrs. Denham, relict of Robert D. esq.

At Heyden, Julia, youngest daughter of the Hon. William Frederic Wyndham, brother to the Earl of Egremont.

At Leyton, Mrs. Wildman, wife of Henry W. esq.

At Manningtree, Mrs. Warren, relict of Mr. Warren, late of Whatfield Hall, Suffolk.

At Kelvedon, Mrs. Shephard, relict of the Rev. George S. 88.

At Borcham, Mrs. Ray, wife of the Rev. Mr. R.

At Harwich, Capt. John Saunders, a capital Burgess of that corporation, formerly a commander of the Argus revenue cutter.—Mr. Philip Fenning, a capital Burgess.

At Great Baddow, Mrs. Walker, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. 62.

At Kessingland, Mrs. Crickmore, 72.

At Colchester, Mr. Thomas Hedge, solicitor.—Samuel Tabor, jun. esq.—Mr. Abraham Stradling.

At Braintree, Mrs. Elizabeth Coot, 44.

At Oxend Farm, Bandfield, Mr. Wm. King.

At Salcot, Mr. John Kendle, 65; and a few days afterwards his daughter, Mrs. Richardson, 27.

At Clacton, Mr. W. C. Neall, schoolmaster, 65.

At Hatfield Peverill, Miss Bennett, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. vicar of that parish.

KENT.

The Elizabeth, Phillips, from London to Plymouth, took fire in Ramsgate harbour, (January 21st,) and was burnt to the water's edge. The cargo, valued at 14 or 15,000*l.* consisted chiefly of grocery, oil, and tallow. On the lower tier were stowed about ten pipes of wine, which being under water, were not materially damaged. The consternation on board the shipping there was very great: had there been much wind, or the accident taken place at low water, the effects might have been dreadful.

Married.] At Deal, Lieut. Guthrie, R.N. to Miss Peak.

At Rochester, Mr. W. Foreman, of Town Mallings, to Miss Cutbush, of the Three Tuns inn, Maidstone.

At Lee, John Allan, esq. of Clapham Common, to Eleonora, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Brandram, esq. of Lee Grove.

At Tenterden, — Tanner, esq. of Viversfield, Sussex, to Mary, daughter of Mr. John Neve.

At Malling, Capt. Wm. Rowan, 52d regiment, to Martha, third daughter of G. Spong, esq. of Aylesford.

At Ospringe, John, son of Wm. Wightwick, esq. of Romney, to Miss Chapman, of Whitehall.

At Minster, J. Bentham, esq. to Miss Chambers, of Sheerness.

Died.] At Bifrons, near Canterbury, General Sir Wm. Green, bart. late chief royal engineer, aged 86 years, whose honourable and faithful services to his king and country, during a period of 70 years, particularly at the memorable siege of Gibraltar, conciliated the esteem of all his military contemporaries, whilst his amiable disposition and urbanity of manners endeared him to a numerous circle of friends and relations, who now deeply deplore his loss.

At Tenterden, Mr. Stephen Millsted, 77.

At Sittingbourn, Mr. Wm. Stanton, surgeon.

At Faversham, Mrs. Eleanor Stevens, 30.—John Cobb, esq. 69.

At Hythe, Mrs. Kemp.

At Herne, Mrs. Wadham.—Mrs. Johncock.

At Wingham, Mrs. Denne.

At Boughton-under-Blean, Mrs. Spillett.

At Upper Hardres, Mr. John Birch, yeoman, 86. He sat down to dinner apparently in good health, dropped back in his chair, and died in a few minutes.

At St. Laurence, Thanet, Mr. Richard Stevens, 86.—Mrs. Bax, 82.—Mr. Richard Offen, 30.—Mr. Edward Daniels, 89.—Mrs. Ann M'Donald, 97.

At Canterbury, Mr. Wm. Denne, 69.—Mr. Wm. Plumley, 36.—Mr. Charles Moss, 20.—Mrs. Twyman.—Mrs. Martha Sutton.—Mrs. Rouse, 31.

At Deal, Capt. Wm. Oakley, R.N. 63.

At Dover, Wm. Cullen, esq.—Mrs. Henrietta King.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Barnet, 86.—Mr. Richard Cutbush, 65.—Henry, son of Dr. Shearman.

At Halden, Mrs. Day, 92.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Tanner.—Mr. Hobday.

At Rochester, Mr. Ashenden, 74.—Mr. R. Smith.

SURRY.

The following singular phenomenon has been observed at Woking, in this county. In the church yard, as long as any thing is left of a corpse interred there, besides the bones, a kind of plant grows up from it, about the thickness of a bulrush, with a top like the head of asparagus, which comes near the surface, but never above it; the outside black, but the inside red; and when the corpse is quite consumed, the plant withers away.

Married.] At Chertsey, the Rev. John Bond, of Friston, Suffolk, to Emily, second daughter of the late John Dixon, esq.

Died.] At Woodcote, Epsom, George Smith, esq. a magistrate for the county, 45.

At Kingston, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Taylor.

At the Rectory House, Sanderstead, Mrs. Courtney, wife of the Rev. John C. and only daughter

daughter of the Rev. Edmund Ferrers, rector of Cheriton, Hants.

At Croydon, Emily, wife of R. Gooch, esq. 24.

At Morden, the Rev. F. H. Papendick.

SUSSEX.

A few months since, a great part of Ashdown Forest, in this county, was inclosed by a set of men called Forresters, and also by the Rev. R. Bingham, the curate of the parish of Mayersfield; but the forest being deemed to be the right of the Duchess of Dorset, the inclosures were thrown down by order of her grace, Lord Whitworth, and Lord Sheffield (the acting magistrate for that county). This act irritated those who had made inclosures, and some of them were heard to make use of threatening language. On Sunday, December 16, a letter was found on the road near Mayersfield, by the sons of Mr. R. Jenner, a respectable farmer, directed to their father; the boys took it home, but their father being absent, they gave the letter to their mother, who on opening it, discovered that it was headed, in large letters, "Fire! Murder! and Revenge!!" and the contents were threatening destruction to the parson, churchwardens, farmers' houses, barns, and stacks. The boys told their mother, that after Mr. Bingham performed the morning service at Mayersfield church, he got on horseback, to ride to a neighbouring parish to do duty there in the afternoon; he passed them, and when he was a short distance from them, they saw a paper drop from his pocket, which they were positive was the letter they picked up, and they suspected it to be his hand-writing, although it was evidently very much disguised; for these suggestions, however, the boys were reprov'd, Mr. Bingham being considered a highly respectable character, and a very intimate friend of Mr. Jenner's. The circumstance caused considerable alarm in that part of the country. Lords Whitworth and Sheffield published an advertisement, offering a reward of 200*l*. for the discovery of the writer of the letter; and a number of persons were employed to watch Mr. Jenner's premises, and to patrol in different parts. On the 16th of January last, Mr. Bingham's house was discovered to be on fire, and great part of the premises was destroyed, as has already been stated. The account given by Mr. Bingham of the fire, being very extraordinary and unsatisfactory, Lord Sheffield sent to the Public Office, Bow-street, for an active and intelligent officer, and Mr. Read sent Adkins. Upon the officer's arrival, after making inquiries, he strongly suspected that Mr. Bingham had set his own house on fire, and in consequence placed several men to watch. One of them discovered Mr. Bingham bringing a great quantity of books from his stable, and burying them in his garden. From a variety of other suspicious circumstances, a warrant was granted against Mr. B. and one to search his

premises, when Adkins found, in the roof of the privy, a variety of valuable papers concealed. In consequence of those and other suspicious circumstances, he was charged with having set his premises on fire, for the purpose of defrauding the Union Fire Office; and, having been taken into custody, he underwent a final examination at Lewes, before Lords Chichester and Sheffield, and was fully committed for trial.—Such is the account given of this affair in all the public prints, but it appears that at the late Horsham assizes, the Rev. Mr. Bingham was honourably acquitted on the charges which had been fabricated against him. The means taken to influence the public against him by the most scandalous falsehoods, and the treatment he met with in prison, render this one of the most diabolical conspiracies on record, and the public calls aloud for exemplary legal vengeance against all the parties concerned in it. At least, the punishment which they had designed for this respectable clergyman, ought to fall on them.

Died.] At Yapton Place, in child-bed, Mrs. Whyte, wife of Capt. W. of the Royal Navy.

At Uckfield, Mrs. Newton, relict of the Rev. G. Newton, rector of Isfield, in this county.

At Brighton, in consequence of her clothes accidentally taking fire, Mrs. Pankhurst.

At Pevensey, Mrs. Austin, wife of Mr. A. of the Castle Inn. She was found dead in her bed, with her infant sucking at the breast.

At Arundel, Mrs. Puttock.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At South Stoneham, Mr. Charles Hurry, of London, to Miss Lane, daughter of John L. esq. of South Stoneham House.

At Christ-church, Mr. Thomas Taylor, of London, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. Meshack Pike, the present acting mayor of Christ-church.

At Odiham, Mr. C. Mant, surgeon, of Southampton, to Miss Harman, only daughter of the late James H. esq. of Reading.

Died.] At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Alexander G. K. Shippard, student at the Royal Naval College, eldest son of Capt. S. of the Royal Navy.

At Jumper's House, Christ-church, Mrs. Bullock, wife of Benjamin B. esq.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Mrs. E. Beuzeville, relict of the Rev. Samuel B. and sister to the late Admiral Ourry, 86.

At Winchester, Mrs. Kernot, 55.—Miss Murdin, 60.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Lady Pinhorn, wife of Sir John P. 66.

At Alresford, Mr. Hart, 72.

At Bighton, the Rev. Mr. Harrison, rector of that place, 72.

At Romsey, Mrs. Davis.

At Totton, Mr. Wm. Hinning, 82.

At

At Southampton, Mrs. Lotherington, wife of Capt. L. of the merchant service.—Mr. Thomas Miles.

At Moortown, near Ringwood, Mr. Philip Blatch, fourth son of Wm B. esq.

At Stockbridge, Mr. George Wooldridge, of Wherwell, 65.

At Hurstborne Priors, Jane, second daughter of Mrs. Lawds.

At Grately, Mr. Joseph Batt, 87.

At Fareham, J. Thresher, esq. 67.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. James Burt, of East Stower, Dorset, to Mrs. Ann Bennet, mother of Mrs. Nichols, of the Plume of Feathers inn.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Muspratt, 86.—Thomas Harrison, weaver. No authentic document of his age could be found; but if his own statement was accurate, he was born very early in 1709, and was consequently 102 years old.—Mr. George Morris, 32.—Mr. Langridge.—Mrs. Young, mother of Mr. Isaac Y. of the Red Lion inn, 86.

At Cricklade, Mrs. Jape.

At Teffont, Mrs. Ann Larkham, 28; and the following day her husband, Mr. James L. 26.

At Melksham, Mr. Isaac Earl, 80.

At Shipton, Mr. George Rumsey, 76.

At Seend, Mr. Daniel Jones, 37.

At Market Lavington, Mr. Woolmer, apothecary.

At Maddington, Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Legge.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Wargrave, the Rev. E. W. Estcourt, rector of Newington and Shipton, to Bertha, second daughter of Thomas Wyatt, esq.

At Pangbourne, the Rev. George Hulme, of Shinfield, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Breedon, of Bere Court.

At Donnington, Lieut. Col. Quintin, 10th light dragoons, to Georgiana, daughter of the late James Laurell, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street.

At Reading, Mr. C. Woodward, of London, to Miss Margaret Lamb, youngest daughter of Mr. John L.

Lieut. Bradley, R. N. to Harriet, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. D'Avenant, of Kintbury House.

Died.] At Clewer, the infant son of Capt. Hirst, of the Blues.

At Maidenhead, Mr. James White, late of York.

At Radley, Mr. Greenaway, 75.

At Hurstbourne Priors, Jane, second daughter of Mr. Lawes.

At Reading, Mrs. Smith.

At Windsor, at the Lower Lodge, Miss Gaskoin, the attendant of the late Princess Amelia.

At Bryn Hill, near Maidenhead, Mr. W. Francis, formerly master of the Free School at Shinfield, but since of the Grammar School of Hungerford.

At Lovell's Hill, Windsor Forest, in his 66th year, the Rev. E. Stone, rector of Henvendon, Bucks, vicar of Stagsden, Bedfordshire, and a magistrate for the counties of Bucks and Oxon.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The buildings of the upper crescents at Clifton, are nearly completed, and the terrace of the largest will not be rivalled by any street in England: besides the two upper crescents, there are great buildings going on upon the downs; and the lower crescent, (Mr. Brooker's) will undoubtedly soon follow. Thus, Clifton will assume the appearance of a new city; and doubtless will soon, from the munificence of the merchants, be accommodated with a market, new church, &c. The hotel, erected by Mr. Oriel, is far superior in point of magnitude, to any known there before; and it is said, will afford neat accommodations to all classes, and elegant rooms for dancing, cards, &c. The place was never before so full of company. A great improvement is talked of, and is indeed much wanting—the clearing the springs of the Old Hotwell; they ought to be thrown open to the light, and received from the fountain head directly, without pumping. Baths also should be erected, as their well-known efficacy in curing ulcers, would then be proved in diabetes, they are an acknowledged remedy for all disorders of the bowels; but, as a cure for consumption, it is now thought that they have always failed. These changes, once affected, these pure springs would soon be more resorted to than ever.

When the new cut is finished, from Bath to Bristol, the Kennet and Avon will be completed, and a water intercourse immediately established between the two latter daily.

Married.] At Clifton, George Yeeles, esq. of Bathford, to Henrietta, third daughter of the late James Cross, esq.

At Bath, the Rev. E. Meyrick, of Ramsbury, to Mrs. Habersham, of Lansdown Crescent.—Capt. Penny, of the East India Company's service, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late S. P. Bean, esq. of Stoke-under-Hamden, in this county.—Thomas White, esq. to Louisa, eldest daughter of Robert More, esq. of Linley Hall, Salop.

At Bristol, the Rev. F. Belfield, jun. of Primley Hill, Devon, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Thomas Daniel, esq.

Died.] At Bath, aged 72, Colonel Robert Brooke, of the East India Company's service, who eminently distinguished himself by his military conduct in India, and, in the station of Governor of St. Helena, manifested his zeal for his king and country, by the seasonable aid he gave of troops, money, and military stores, to assist at the first conquest of the Cape of Good Hope; and by fitting out and equipping a squadron of company's ships, to act under Captain (now Admiral) Essington, for intercepting and capturing a fleet of homeward-bound Dutch East Indiamen. By those who knew his public merits and services

he was revered; by those who knew the benevolence of his private character and virtues he was loved.—Lady Liddell, relict of Sir George Henry L. bart. of Ravensworth Castle, Durham.—Mrs. A. Gore, sister of Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart.—Mrs. Knollis, wife of the Hon. Colonel K.—Wm. Kennedy Lawrie, esq. of Redcastle, Galloway.—John Gay Brett, esq. of Ockbrook, Derbyshire, 41.—Mrs. Plimley, wife of the Rev. Henry P. vicar of New Windsor, Berks.—Col. Luttrell, brother to J. L. esq. M.P.—Major General Gent.

At Bristol, Capt. John Shilstone, 72.—Mrs. Calaway, of St. Paul's boarding-school.—Thomas Hobbs, esq.

At Innock Hill, near Frome, John Vincent, esq. many years an eminent surgeon of that place.

At Frome, H. Sheppard, esq.

At Hinton St. George, the seat of Earl Poulett, the Right Honourable the Countess Poulett. Her ladyship was daughter of Admiral Sir G. Pocock, K. B. was married to Earl Poulett in 1782, and has left five sons and three daughters. She was a most liberal benefactress to the poor, and her loss will be long and deeply regretted.

At West Harptree, Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Rouquet.

At Wellisford House, near Wellington, Annabella, third daughter of Robert Gardiner, esq.

At Tremlett House, Wm. Bluett, esq.

At Oakhampton House, Lacy Yea, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

A curious thrashing machine, driven by water, was started lately at Crocker's farm, near Shaston, in a barn which stands sixty-four feet above the level of the water, and full 386 feet distant from the machine. It goes remarkably easy, scarcely a straw either crippled or corn left in it was to be found, and it thrashed nearly three quarters of oats in one hour.

A statue surrounded with an iron palisade, has been erected by subscription, in honor of his Majesty, at Weymouth. On the front of the pedestal, towards the royal residence, is inscribed: "The grateful inhabitants to King George the Third, on his entering the 50th year of his reign," and on the part facing the town: "James Hamilton, architect."

Married.] At Monkton, Mr. Stephen Groves, of Burton, near Christ-church, to Miss Gord, daughter of Mr. John G. of Monkton Farm.

At Dorchester, Capt. Payne, R.N. to Miss Elizabeth Bryer.

Died.] At Nash Court, near Marnhull, John Hussey, esq. 74.

At Sherborne, Mr. Wm. Cuzner, 85.

At Bridport, Mr. E. Dally, attorney.

At Shaftesbury, Wm. Pidding Bennett, son of Mr. Thomas B. 15.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 211.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Teigngrace, Capt. Dunn, R.N. to Charlotte Frances, youngest daughter of James Templer, esq. of Stover House.

At Teignworth, the Rev. Richard Strode, of Newnham Park, Devon, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Sir Frederic L. Rogers, bart.

At Chudleigh, Mr. John May, of Totnes, to Miss C. Harvey, daughter of the late John H. esq. of Liskeard.

At Stoke, James Fletcher, esq. purser of H.M.S. Lapwing, to Miss Blewett, of East Stonehouse.

At Exeter, Mr. Thos. Daws, of Dorchester to Miss C. E. Morgan.

At Ugbrook, the seat of Lord Clifford, Humphrey Weld, esq. brother of Thomas Weld, esq. of Lullworth Castle, Dorset, to the Hon. Christina Clifford, eldest daughter of Lord C.

Died.] At Plymouth, Lady U. Sandford, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Antrim, and sister of the late Marquis of Antrim.

At Lymptone, Mrs. Gattey, wife of Mr. Edward G. solicitor, and niece to Mr. Justice Heath.

At Compton, near Plymouth, Mrs. Shaw, relict of Jacob S. esq. 74.

At Totnes, John Haynes, eldest son of John H. Harrison, esq. of Copford Hall, Essex, 18.

At Exmouth, Robert Shaw, esq. formerly a colonel in the service of the East India Company, 55.—Orlando Lockyer, esq. 73.

At Exeter, Miss Western, late of the Plymouth and Dock theatres.—Mrs. Lewis, relict of the Rev. Mr. L. formerly pastor of a dissenting congregation in this city, 85.

At Northcote House, Edward Blagdon, esq. He was descended from one of the most ancient and respectable families in Devonshire, and was distinguished by his unsullied honour, firm integrity, and unaffected piety. His loyalty also was conspicuous: he raised a volunteer corps in the vicinity of his paternal residence, and for many years commanded it with credit to himself and benefit to his country. Captain G. Blagdon Westcott, who fell gallantly commanding his Majesty's ship *Majestic*, in the battle of the Nile, and to whose memory parliament have erected a monument by the side of Nelson, in St. Paul's Cathedral, was of his family.

At Batn Cot, near Plympton, T. Eales, esq. who three years since served the office of chief magistrate of Plymouth, 50.

At Foulscumb, Richard King.

At Lamerton, the Rev. Rees Price, vicar of that place.

At Huntsham, Mrs. Troyte, relict of Wm. T. esq. 69.

At Axminster, Mrs. Clarke, 90.

CORNWALL.

Government have at length perceived the inconvenience of requiring the packets to rendezvous

At Southampton, Mrs. Lotherington, wife of Capt. L. of the merchant service.—Mr. Thomas Miles.

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At Dorchester, Capt. Payne, R.N. to Miss Elizabeth Bryer.

Died.] At Nash Court, near Marnhull, John Hussey, esq. 74.

At Sherborne, Mr. Wm. Cuzner, 85.

At Bridport, Mr. E. Dally, attorney.

At Shaftesbury, Wm. Pidding Bennett, son of Mr. Thomas B. 15.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 211.

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At Chudleigh, Mr. John May, of Totnes, to Miss C. Harvey, daughter of the late John H. esq. of Liskeard.

At Stoke, James Fletcher, esq. purser of H.M.S. Lapwing, to Miss Blewett, of East Stonehouse.

At Exeter, Mr. Thos. Daws, of Dorchester to Miss C. E. Morgan.

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Died] At Plymouth, Lady U. Sandford, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Antrim, and sister of the late Marquis of Antrim.

At Lympstone, Mrs. Gattey, wife of Mr. Edward G. solicitor, and niece to Mr. Justice Heath.

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At Northcote House, Edward Blagdon, esq. He was descended from one of the most ancient and respectable families in Devonshire, and was distinguished by his unsullied honour, firm integrity, and unaffected piety. His loyalty also was conspicuous: he raised a volunteer corps in the vicinity of his paternal residence, and for many years commanded it with credit to himself and benefit to his country.—Captain G. Blagdon Westcott, who fell gallantly commanding his Majesty's ship *Majestic*, in the battle of the Nile, and to whose memory parliament have erected a monument by the side of Nelson, in St. Paul's Cathedral, was of his family.

At Batn Cot, near Plympton, T. Eales, esq. who three years since served the office of chief magistrate of Plymouth, 50.

At Feulscomb, Richard King.

At Lamerton, the Rev. Rees Price, vicar of that place.

At Huntsham, Mrs. Troyte, relict of Wm. T. esq. 69.

At Axminster, Mrs. Clarke, 90.

CORNWALL.

Government have at length perceived the inconvenience of requiring the packets to rendezvous

rendezvous at Plymouth instead of Falmouth, and an order has been transmitted to the several captains of packets to make the port of Falmouth, as formerly.

Married.] At St. Mary's, Scilly, Lieut. Col. Cockle, commandant of Hugh Fort, to Miss Harriet Moss.

At St. Erth, Lieut. Angove, R.N. to Charlotte, third daughter of Mr. John Gear.

At Truro, Mr. John Ferris Bennallack, attorney-at-law, to Miss Elizabeth Ferris, second daughter of Mr. Joseph F. alderman of Truro.

At Falmouth, Nicholas Pocock, esq. commander of H. M. packet Princess Mary, to Elizabeth, third daughter of John Carne, esq.

At Madron, Richard Millet, esq. of Bosavern, to Miss Ann Penberthy, of Penzance.

At St. Hilary, Mr. Paul Moyle, surgeon of Fowey, to Jane Vyvyan, youngest daughter of Mr. Moyle, surgeon of Marazion.

Died.] At Trelogan, Mrs. O'Dogherty, wife of Colonel O'D.

At Truro, Mr. Thomson, 85.

At Bude, the Rev. John Pans, rector of Whitstone, near Stratton.

Capt. Thomas Gilbert, of Wheal Fortune Mine, Kenwyn.

At Towey, Mrs. Harris, 76.

At St. Austell, Mr. Edward Hodge, 75.—Mrs. Avery, 86.

At St. Ives, Miss Ann Grenfell, 16.—Mr. Joseph Hill, surgeon.—Mr. Freeman, schoolmaster.

At Withiel, the Rev. Henry Vyvyan, cousin to Sir Carew V. bart.

At Penryn, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Thomas W. jun.

At Falmouth, on his way to Malta, F. H. Williams, esq. of London, 37.—Mrs. Reynolds, 76.—Mr. Benjamin Pascoes, parish clerk.—Mr. Samuel Clarke, 29.

At Redruth, Mrs. Harper.—Mr. Thomas Davey.

At Launceston, Dr. Cudlipp.

At Loe, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Capt. Wm. T. of the sloop Unity.

At Mevagissey, Mr. Richard Blamey.—Mary, daughter of Mr. James Hodge.—Mr. Jonathan Allen.

At St. Columb, Mr. Francis Jane, 72.—Mrs. Brewer, 49.—Mrs. Sarah Clemowe, 82.

At Bodmin, Mr. Anstis.

At Penzance, Mr. Potter.—Mrs. Bassett, wife of Mr. B. supervisor of excise.

WALES.

Mr. Madocks has nearly completed his important work for excluding the sea from the extensive vale between the Carnarvonshire mountains.

Workmen are employed in preparing the foundations of a pier at Holyhead, and in raising materials: 10,000*l.* have been promised by government for the work, 7,000*l.* has been granted.

The projected Breconshire and Hereford-

shire Tram road, promises great benefits to the counties of Brecon, Radnor, and Hereford. The sum to forward the undertaking already subscribed, amounts to 31,600*l.*

At the late annual meeting of Penllyn and Edernion Agricultural Society, a premium of ten guineas was paid to Mr. E. Jones, of Llandrillo, for the best cart stallion: two premiums of five guineas each to Colonel Vaughan and Mr. Robert Jones, of Llaethgwm, for the best bulls; three premiums of three guineas each to Mr. Walter Jones, of Cefu Rug, Mr. R. Jones, of Llaethgwm, and Mr. Clark, of Corwen, for the best heifers; a premium of four guineas to Mr. R. Roberts, of Nantfawr, for the best Welsh tup; three guineas to Colonel Vaughan, for the second best ditto; two guineas each to Mr. Morris Hughes, of Gayfion, for the third best ditto, and to Mr. D. Roberts, of the Druid-inn, for the best sow; three guineas each to Edward Lloyd, of Rhagatt, esq. for ploughing the greatest number of acres with two horses abreast, without a driver, and Richard Hughes Lloyd, of Gwerclas, esq. for the best crop of vetches; five guineas to Mr. Thomas Hughes, of Pen-y-bont, for the best crop of turnips; two guineas to Bell Lloyd, esq. for the second best ditto; five guineas to Edward Lloyd, esq. for the best crop of Swedish turnips, three guineas each to Mr. John Ellis, White-Lion inn, Bala, for the best crop of potatoes; and to Mr. Thomas Hughes, of Hafod-fawr, for making the greatest length of walling; besides four small premiums for hives of bees; bringing up children without parochial relief and long servitude.

In addition to those four excellent institutions in Swansea, the boys' and girls' schools on the Lancastrian system, the Dispensary, and the Bible Society, a plan is in contemplation for considerably extending the advantages of education among the female poor, and upwards of 400*l.* is subscribed for the charitable purpose; which, when accomplished, will provide the means of instruction for between five and six hundred indigent children of both sexes, and rendering them useful members of society. Considering the population of Swansea, the claims of the poor on their more opulent fellow-creatures are no where more humanely considered.

Married.] At Swansea, Edward Gaine, esq. of Edinburgh, to Miss Hendrie, sister of W. H. esq. of Swansea.

At Cotty, Glamorganshire, William Spencer, esq. to Mrs. Thomas, widow of the late Capt. T. of Laleston.

At Carcigan, the Rev. William Morgan, vicar of Llandewy Velfrey, Pembrokeshire, to Miss Makeig, of Dolewillim, Carmarthenshire.

Captain Henry Laffer, of Liverpool, to Miss Edwards, eldest daughter of John E. esq. of Kesterton, Flintshire.

At Swansea, the Hon. Windham Henry Quin,

Quin, M.P. for Limerick, to Caroline, only daughter of T. Windham, esq. M.P. of Dunraven Castle, Glamorganshire.

At Llanyre, Radnor, Thomas Higgins, esq. of Hay, to Miss Fortane Williams second daughter of John W. esq. of Cwm, Radnorshire.

Captain Martin, R.N. late of Trenewydd, to Miss Thomas, of Narberth.

At St. Clear's, Carmarthen, Wm. Mathews, esq. captain in the Hon East India Company's service, on the Madras establishment, to his cousin, Miss Murray, eldest daughter of Alexander M. esq. of Hatton-garden, London.

At Pembrey Church, Carmarthen, Captain Joshua Wedge, to Miss Roe.

Evan George, esq. of Plas-Crown, Pembrokehire, to Miss James, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. J. vicar of Llandilo.

At Tenby, Lieut. James Morgan Strangway, of the Marines, to Lucretia, daughter of the late Mr. Hudson, solicitor, of Hlanpstead.

Capt. James Lewis, of St. Clear's, to Mrs. Price, widow of the late Mr. P. of Tenby.

Died.] At Swansea, Capt. Diamond.

At Glanbaeren, Montgomery, Pryce Buckley, esq. 79.

At Garn, near Denbigh, Mrs. Griffith, relict of John G. esq.

At Tenby, aged 51, the Rev. Edward Hughes, many years rector of that place. Endeared to a large and respectable circle of friends by his gentlemanly manners and benevolent disposition, few men ever lived so beloved, or died so regretted. Active in the service of all who required his assistance, and strict in the performance of every domestic and social duty, he may be said to have passed through life without ever gaining an enemy, or losing a friend.

At Wrexham, the Rev. Edward Davies, A.M. for many years master of the grammar school in that town, and rector of Llanarnion Dyffryn Ceiriog.

NORTH BRITAIN.

The Monthly Farming Club, at Dalkeith, in Scotland, has offered a premium of five hundred pounds to any person who shall produce a machine at an expence not exceeding sixty pounds, capable of being wrought by one or two horses, and two men, and which upon trial, in presence of a committee appointed by the club, shall at any time previous to the 30th of September, 1812, cut down two Scots acres of corn, in a satisfactory manner, within five hours. If two or more machines are produced, the premium will be adjudged to that which shall be considered to possess the highest merit.

Mr. Isaac Jopling, of Gateshead, county of Durham, has presented to Anderson's Institution, Edinburgh, several specimens of beautiful marble, from his own quarries, Sutherlandshire. This gentleman lately presented to the Society for the Encouragement of the

Arts, no less than thirty-six specimens, all British, twenty-two of these were Scotch, and 14 of the most beautiful his own, for the discovery and working of which he secured the society's gold medal. We understand, Mr. Jopling has wrought the Scotch marble with great success, and in the greatest variety of colours, suitable for chimney pieces, and other ornamental furniture, equal to the Italian, so that we are not now dependant on a precarious foreign supply for an article with which our own mountains abound.

In consequence of the present distressing state of the country, many of the operative manufacturers have been deprived of employment. The gentlemen of Kinross shire have, on this occasion, resolved to purchase on their own risk, cotton and linen yarn, and give it out to the weavers to be manufactured into cloth, under the direction of persons appointed for the purpose. Four thousand pounds have already been subscribed to carry the measure into effect, and the subscription is still going on.

When lately repairing and new seating the church of Inverkeithing, the workmen in removing some rubbish lying within the adjoining steeple, discovered, and carefully dug out, the baptismal font stone which had been used in the Popish service, and been hid there at the time of the reformation. It is of the figure of a hexagon, is quite entire, and is a beautiful piece of workmanship. The height of it is two feet, and upon its pedestal is three feet and nine inches; its breadth is three feet and six inches, and the diameter of the basin is two feet broad and one foot deep. Upon each of the six sides there is the figure of an angel, with expanded wings, and enclosed within the extended hands is a coat of arms, finely wrought out, one of which is the royal arms of Scotland: the other five are not exactly known, and must have belonged to some of the ancient and noble families in the neighbourhood, at the remote period when the church was originally built.

There was lately found on Tyringham sands, near Dunbar, the dead body of a large wolf. There were several wounds on its head, and a cut on its neck, and, from the appearance of the body, it had not been long dead. It was immediately skinned and stuffed, and is in good preservation. The colour is light dusky yellow; black ridge down the back, and nearly white in the belly and breast. It has a sharp snout, erect ears, strong fore parts, and a bushy tail. The length from the snout to the tip of the tail is six feet. The legs are shorter than usually described. It is conjectured the creature had been aboard some of the vessels lately wrecked on the coast.

It is long since the dangers and difficulties attending the navigation round the Peninsula or Mull of Cantyre, in Argyllshire, suggested the importance of a canal, by which these perils might be avoided; and, in 1792, a subscription

scription was opened for that purpose. This canal is now finished, from Loch Crinan, on the west, to Loch Gilp, on the east; communicating with the Firth of Clyde; and the masters of the vessels which have gone through it, acknowledge the great facility and safety of the passage; advantages that are open to all vessels navigating the west coast of Scotland and England, and east and north coasts of Ireland, besides affording them immediate shelter from a stormy sea, and an opportunity to be laid dry to repair damages. The length of the canal, from sea to sea, is nine miles. The present depth of water is 11 feet. The locks are ninety-six feet long, and twenty four feet wide, in the clear.

Married.] At View Forth, Mr. William Marshall, Edinburgh, to Miss Calder, daughter of the Right Hon. William Calder, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Died.] At Aberdeen, Robert Eden Scot, esq. professor of philosophy in King's College.

At Braehead Abbey, in the parish of Paisley, Marion Stevenson, aged 95 years. She was married in 1723, had only one son and daughter, and has left 15 grand-children, 40 great grand-children, and 10 great great grand-children. She had seen 7 generations, five of whom were alive at one time.

At St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, William Sutherland, esq. 70. Much of his time and fortune was spent in acts of benevolence and charity. He has bequeathed 200l. sterling to the poor of the north parish of South Ronaldsay, his native parish.

At Craigow, Dr. John Rutherford, physician. This ingenious gentleman, besides many other scientific and useful discoveries, was the inventor of a very curious instrument, the self-regulating thermometer, by which the greatest degree of cold, that has happened during the day or night, can be ascertained with the greatest accuracy.

At Bogbain, near Inverness, Alexander Macrae, a native of Kintail, at the advanced age of 104. He managed until very lately, the grazing of Bogbain, belonging to Mr. McKenzie, banker in Inverness, and retained his mental faculties until the last.

At Hope-street, Edinburgh, Miss Helen Amelia Colquhoun, youngest daughter of the late Humphrey C. esq. of Jamaica.—Mrs. Greig, wife of Captain Charles G. late in the service of the East India Company.

At Glasgow, in the 63d year of his age, Mr. John Reekie, teacher of the Greek and Latin languages. Though his whole life had been laboriously devoted to the instruction of youth in the principles of Greek and Roman literature, he yet found means to acquire a critical acquaintance with the ancient classics, and a profound knowledge of the structure of their languages, which has not been surpassed in any period, and is perhaps without parallel in the present. A happy sagacity, aided by a memory uncommonly retentive, had ena-

bled his unwearied zeal to surmount many obstacles which had baffled the most celebrated scholars; and his numerous manuscripts display, in every page, proofs of original and luminous investigation. It is to be lamented, as an irreparable loss to the learned world, that these writings, rich in new views and illustrations of many of the most intricate and obscure pages of antiquity, sacred and profane, should have been left by his death, in the state rather of desultory notes, than of commentaries fit for publication. His extensive library is composed chiefly of the scarcest and most valuable editions of the classics, supposed to contain a collection of Greek grammars, perhaps unequalled by any other in the kingdom. His vast erudition was not encumbered, as we too often see it, with pedantic state, and solemn ostentation; on the contrary, he was characterized by a playful simplicity of manner, and a liberal disposition to communicate, in the plainest and most expressive style, his stores of learning. His last illness was lingering and painful. He bore it with the firmness of a philosopher, and contemplated its issue with the pious resignation of a christian.

At Wigton, Mrs. Elizabeth Furness, 105.

At Crimond, John Cowie, bellman, 108.

At Dumfries, aged 90, Mr. John Gass, barber and wig maker, who used to boast of having done what no other man dared;—of having taken the Pretender by the nose, in 1745.

At Endinburgh, lady Sarah, wife of Daniel Collyer, jun. esq. Wroxam, Norfolk, and youngest daughter, of the earl of Fife, 21.

At Maudslie Castle, Thomas, earl of Hynford, lord Carmichael.

At Castle Grant, Sir James Grant, bart. His virtues, as an individual, will long be cherished in the recollection of his friends; the excellence of his public character will be not less warmly remembered in the district over which he presided, not so much by holding the property of the soil, as by possessing the attachment, the gratitude, and the confidence of its inhabitants. He had all the affections, without any of the pride, or any of the harshness of feudal superiority; and never forgot, in attention to his own interests, or in the improvement of his extensive estates, the interests or the comforts of the people. Amidst the varied situations, and some of the severe trials of life, he was uniformly guided by rectitude of principle, benevolence of disposition, and he most fervent, though rational piety. From these, he derived support and resignation during the long progress of a painful disease, and felt their best consolations, at the close of a life devoted to his family, his friends, his dependents, and his country.

At Aberdeen, James Allardyce, esq. collector of the customs of that port.

At Balfcon, the Rev. William Fuller, pastor of the associate congregation there, in the 50th year of his age, and 24th of his ministry. His death was sudden, and the circumstances attending that event rendered it impressive in no common degree. He had just finished the services of the day, which inability had compelled him somewhat to abridge, when, after having advanced a very short way towards home, he sunk down, and expired in the arms of one of his elders, without a groan.

At Greenock, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. Margaret Forsyth, bookseller, which business she had followed for 42 years.

IRELAND.

The commissioners appointed by parliament to inquire into the nature and extent of the several bogs in Ireland, with the practicability of draining and cultivating them, have made their first report, in which they state, that the bogs comprise more than one-fourth of the entire superficial extent of Ireland, or about one million of English acres; that they form, as far as they have been examined, a mass of the peculiar substance called peat, of the average thickness of 25 feet, no where less than 12, nor found to exceed 42; this substance varies materially in its appearance and properties, in proportion to the depth at which it lies: on the upper surface it is covered with moss of various species, and to the depth of ten feet composed of a mass of the fibres of similar vegetables in different stages of decomposition, generally, however, too open in their texture to be applied to the purposes of fuel: below this is a blackish turf; at a greater depth the fibres of vegetable matter cease to be visible, the colour of the turf becomes blacker, and its properties as fuel more valuable: near the bottom of the bog it forms a black mass, which, when dry, has a strong resemblance to pitch or bituminous coal, and having a curvilinear fracture in every direction, with a black shining lustre, and susceptible of receiving a considerable polish. The commissioners divided all the bogs, containing above 500 acres, in the counties of Kildare, King's County, Tipperary, Westmeath, and Longford, into seven districts, which they assigned to an equal number of engineers; with directions to examine and report thereon. Only one of the reports has been made out, namely, that in the eastern division, which, according to the engineer, may be drained with facility, at an expence of about 147,000*l.* and which would gain 22,490 Irish, or 36,430 English acres, and be convertible to all the purposes of husbandry.

Died.] At Cappaghvicr, near Castlebar, Mr. Edward Maley, 110.

At Annadale, the seat of his brother, the Hon. William John Skeffington. He was the younger son of the fifth Lord Massareene

in lineal descent, and brother to Henry, the present Earl of Massareene.

In Dublin, Mr. David Bourke, editor of Saunders's News-Letter, which office he filled for 37 years, and its duties he discharged with exemplary fidelity to his employers, and satisfaction to the public at large.—In an obscure lodging in Leeson street, in his 63d year, Augustine Pentheny, esq. a miser of the most perfect drawing that nature has ever given to the world. From the low and laborious condition of a journeyman cooper, he accumulated the enormous sum of 300,000*l.* in the island of Antigua and Santa Cruz. He was born in the village of Longwood, county of Meath, and was very early in life encouraged to make a voyage to the West Indies, to follow his trade, under the patronage of his maternal uncle, another adventurer of the name of Gaynor, better known amongst his neighbours by the name of Peter Big Brogues, from the enormous shoes he was mounted in, on the day he set out on his travels. Peter acquired an immense fortune, and lived to see his only child married to Sir G. Colebrook, chairman to the East India company, and a banker in London, to whom Peter gave with his daughter 200,000*l.* Mr. A. Pentheny saw mankind only through one medium; his vital powers were so diverted from generous or social subjects, by the prevailing passion of gold, that he could discover no trait in any character, however venerable or respectable, that was not seconded by riches; in fact, any one that was not rich he considered only as an inferior animal, neither worthy of notice, nor safe to be admitted into society. This extraordinary feeling he extended to female society, and, if possible, with a greater degree of disgust. A woman he considered only as an incumbrance on a man of property, and therefore he never could be prevailed upon to admit one into his confidence. As to wedlock he utterly and uniformly rejected any idea of it. His wife was the public funds, and his children guineas; and no parent or husband paid more deference or ease to the comforts of his family. He was never known to separate his immense hoard, by rewarding a generous action, or elevating a premature or accidental misfortune by the application of one shilling to such purposes. It could scarcely be expected he would bestow a gift or extend charity to others, he was so niggardly of comforts to himself. The evening before he died, some busy friend sent a respectable physician to him, at which the old miser did not shew any apparent dislike, until he recollected the doctor might expect a fee; this alarmed him, and immediately raising himself in the bed, he addressed the Irish Esculapius in the following words: "Doctor, I am a strong man, and know my disorder, and could cure myself, but, as Mr. Nangle has sent you to my assistance,

ance, I shall not exchange you for any other person, if we can come to an understanding; in fact I wish to know what you will charge for your attendance until I am recovered?" The doctor answered, "eight guineas." "Ah! sir," said the old man, "if you knew my disorder you would not be exorbitant: but to put an end to this discussion, I will give you six guineas and a half." The doctor assented, and the patient held out his arm with the fee, and to have his pulse considered, and laid himself down again. His relations were numerous, but not being, in his opinion, qualified, for want of experience in the management of money, to nurse his wealth, he bequeathed the entire of it to a rich family in the West Indies, with the generous sum of 4l. annually to a faithful servant, who lived with him 24 years. In the will he expresses great kindness for poor John, and says he bequeathed the 4l. for his kind services, that his latter days may be spent in comfortable independence! Like Thellusson, he would not allow his fortune to pass to his heirs immediately, as he directed that the entire should be funded for 14 years, and then, in its improved state, be at the disposal of the heirs he has chosen. For the regulation of his last will and testament he appointed Walter Nangle, esq. and Major O'Farrell, late of the Austrian army, his executors, and the Right Honourable David La Touche, and Lord Fingal, trustees.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Lisbon, Colonel James Wynch, of the 4th regiment, or King's Own, who was promoted to the command of a brigade, and put on the staff a short time before his decease. This gallant officer had long distinguished himself by his uniform exertions and bravery in defence of his king and country. He had served successively in every expedition of importance undertaken during the war. At the Melder he was severely wounded, and at the battle of Corunna was shot through the body; from which latter wound he never entirely recovered.

At Trocical, Portugal, of a violent fever and delirium, (the consequence of over fatigue) William How Campbell, esq. brigadier-general in the Portuguese service, colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the 2d battalion, 31st foot. His indefatigable zeal for the good of the service, and the individual comfort of the soldier, endeared him to all; devoted from his earliest youth to the enthusiastic study of his profession, his talents and abilities prognosticated a career of glory, had he not thus early (at the age of 33) met a fate lamentable and untimely. His family have to deplore their blighted prospects; his country, the loss of a valuable officer.

On board the Crocodile frigate, at Sierra Leone, in the 35th year of his age, Thomas Ludlam, esq. lately appointed by his Majesty

a commissioner for special purposes on that coast; and eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Wm. Ludlam, of Leicester. The premature death of this excellent young man is not only a subject of sincere lamentation to his numerous friends, but is in some degree a national loss. Inheriting no small portion of his father's natural talent for scientific pursuits, and cultivated by a sound classical education, his first views in life were turned to the liberal profession of a printer; and in that capacity we gladly bear testimony to the excellence of his conduct during a regular apprenticeship. Gentle and unassuming in his manners, and industrious in his habits of business, his conduct gave general satisfaction both to his equals and his superiors. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship, an opportunity occurred, which was thought favourable both to his health and his future fortune, of entering into the service of the Sierra Leone Company; and in that infant Colony he was for a considerable time one of the council, and at length became governor. On the colony being taken into the hands of the administration, a new governor was appointed by the crown; but Mr. Ludlam obtained an especial commission, with power to visit such parts of the coast of Africa as might be thought useful to the interests of Great Britain and the general cause of humanity; a commission for which, by his mild conciliatory manners, and by the experience acquired during a long residence at Sierra Leone, he was most eminently qualified. But his bodily strength was not equal to the task he had undertaken; and he fell a victim to disease, originally arising from a weak constitution; but with the pleasing consolation, both to himself and his surviving friends, that his life, though not a long one, was wholly passed in endeavours to be useful to all mankind.

At sea, on board his Majesty's ship *Dromedary*, Colonel William Paterson, lieutenant-colonel of the 102d regiment, fellow of the Royal Society, member of the Asiatic Society, and many years lieutenant-governor of New South Wales, from which colony he was returning to England in the command of the 102d regiment.

On the Jamaica station, Captain William Charlton, commanding his Majesty's ship *Garland*. He commenced his naval career under the late circumnavigator, Captain Cooke, and was with that officer when he met his death.

At Kingston, in Jamaica, Ann, the wife of Colonel Thomlinson, of the 18th regiment of foot, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Plumbe, rector of Aughton, in the county of Lancaster.

On his passage to India, Lieut. Allen Cameron, of the 70th Highland regiment, son to Lieut. John C. of the 6th royal veteran battalion.

battalion. When a little more than ten years of age, he carried the regimental colours at the battle of Maida, and though these were much torn by the enemy's shot, he had the good fortune to remain untouched. He afterwards served with the battalion in Egypt, and as adjutant to the battalion of detachments from the Isle of Wight on the Walcheren expedition, where he unfortunately contracted the fatal disorder to which he fell a youthful victim.

At the settlement of Hobart, New South Wales, Lieutenant governor Collins. He died whilst sitting in his chair conversing with his surgeon, who had attended him during a short illness of six days. His funeral was attended by all the officers of the settlement, Lieut. Lord, of the marines, following the bier as chief mourner. Upwards of 600 persons attended to pay the last duties of respect to their revered commander.

At the head-quarters of the British army in Portugal, at Cartaxo, after a short illness, occasioned by an aneurism of the heart, and the bursting of a large blood-vessel, in his 49th year, the most excellent Senor Don Pedro Caro y Sureda, Marquis de la Romana, Grande of Spain, Grand Cross of the Royal Spanish Order of Charles III. and Captain-General of his most Christian Majesty. He was born in the city of Palma, in the island of Majorca. After an education suitable to his high birth, during which he made a rapid progress in the learned languages, with the classics of which he was familiarly acquainted, emulous of his father, who died gloriously in the field of honour in the expedition to Algiers in 1775, he began his military career in the Marine Guards of the Royal Navy. There he continued till the war of the French Revolution; at which period, being the captain of a frigate, he entered, with the rank of colonel, the army of Navarre, commanded by his uncle, Lieut. gen. Don Ventura Caro; and afterwards that of Catalonia. In these armies, by his valour and distinguished services, he rose successively to the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1801 he was appointed captain-general of Catalonia, and president of the Royal Audiencia of that province; in which capacity he found opportunities of displaying his extensive knowledge and sound policy. He was afterwards appointed director-general of engineers, and counsellor at war. The insidious plans which the tyrant

of Europe already cherished, led him to withdraw from Spain, the Marquis of la Romana with her best troops. In the command of these the marquis displayed an intelligence and delicacy which are well known, till the situation of his beloved country coming to his knowledge amid the snows of the north, from that moment he vowed to succour her; surmounting, with that view, a thousand dangers and difficulties. In the command of the army of the left, which he soon obtained, he executed the most skilful movements and retreats, suspending and frustrating the plans of the always superior forces of the enemy. By his conduct and military skill, he finally succeeded in expelling them from Galicia, even to their own astonishment, and to the surprise of all who knew the small means he had at his disposal. Soon after he was summoned to the Central Junta; where he presented himself, not as a victorious general, but as an unassuming representative, displaying all the force of his character only in that vote which he gave in October 1809, on the necessity of forming immediately a council of regency. On the 24th of January, 1810, the supreme government being dispersed by the entrance of the French into Andalusia, he returned to take the command of the army of Estremadura. His presence was of such great importance, that to it was owing the enthusiasm displayed in Badajoz, and in the whole province. The efforts which the enemy had made since that time are well known, and likewise the skill with which the marquis contrived to keep them in check, and frustrate their plans. Estremadura being at last cleared of the enemy, and Massena having advanced in front of the lines at Torre Vedras, the marquis marched in haste, with two divisions of his army, and had since constantly been by the side of his illustrious friend, Lord Wellington, who, in one of his official dispatches, has so justly appreciated his merit and virtues, and whose eulogy will serve to mark the loss which Spain has suffered by his death, as well as the common cause of the allies, even though we had not numerous proofs of the public enthusiasm which his name and fame inspired in all quarters. His body was conveyed by water to Lisbon, and there deposited with suitable honors and ceremonies, in the monastery of St. Jerome, till it shall be removed to Spain.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE few beans and pease already above ground look healthy. Spring-sowing generally backward, but the lands now work well. The wheats recovered from the degree of damage received during winter, and in a flourishing state upon all good lands; but, on the cold and wet, improvement must be waited for, and will depend on the mildness of the spring. Some have still a yellow and unhealthy appearance.

Accounts from various parts speak well of the remaining turnips, and the cattle are said to be in a very thriving state. Winter tares, rye, young clovers, and grass, appear very promising; and the clover-seed of last season has proved equal in quality to the finest of former years, indeed can scarcely be remembered so fine. Hay very scarce.

Stock of cattle in the country abundant, cows rather dearer. Pigs becoming very plentiful, the price of barley, pease, and beans, having been for some time favourable to the breeder, and a stock of pigs being soon raised. The stock of wheat in the country is universally reckoned considerable, still more so of barley, on which a farther depression of price may be expected, a circumstance extremely favourable to the public, since not only is the breeding of pigs encouraged, which has been defective so many years, but vast additional quantities of pork and bacon will in consequence be made, and the price of those necessary articles greatly reduced in no great length of time. Should another large crop of wheat succeed, a great revolution may be expected in the price of all the necessaries of life, an event which will be accelerated by our constant large imports of provisions from Ireland, where also breeding and stock-feeding is in a state of rapid increase and improvement. The fall of lambs has been very large and successful, and they are likely to be very early fit for market. The report from all quarters favourable.

In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 5s. to 6s. per stone of 8lb.;—Mutton, from 5s. 4d. to 6s.;—Veal, 6s. to 7s. 8d.;—House Lamb, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per quarter;—Pork, 6s. to 7s. 4d.;—Bacon, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.;—Irish, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.;—Fat, 4s. to 4s. 4d.;—Skins, 20s. to 30s.

Middlesex, March 25.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—We regret to state that the manufactories in Lancashire of cotton goods, at Nottingham of hosiery, &c. continue in the same deplorable way, for want of exportation to the Continent, and failures of the most respectable houses take place every day. We hope the intended relief offered by government of six millions to the merchants and manufacturers, may give some favourable turn to the present dreary aspect of affairs, but we apprehend that *three* times the sum would not be sufficient for the intended purpose.

The prices of West-India cotton wool is merely nominal, there being no purchasers in the market for the article from the foregoing reasons. Dye-stuffs of every description are at reduced prices, and West-India produce is flat in the market, a little advance of about 5s. per cwt. has taken place in raw sugar, but coffee continues at nominal prices, and no sale whatever for it. The manufactories of Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. of iron and brass goods, &c. are at a complete stand, and thousands of poor workmen totally out of employ.

In consequence of the high price of bullion, the Bank of England now receive the 5s. dollars at the rate of 5s. 6d. each, and issue them at the same rate, the dollar being worth nearly that value at the present high price of silver; in consequence of this arrangement the funds have fluctuated a little.

The linen market at Dublin is just over, and, owing to the present unsettled state of affairs with America, no purchases whatever were made for the United States, consequently the articles of linen, sheetings, &c. went off at reduced prices, and the market turned out an uncommonly bad one for the manufacturers and bleachers of the North.

FRANCE.—Some kind of intercourse with respect to commercial correspondence with this country has at length taken place, by the late arrival of mails from Germany, which brought letters from France dated four months back, and up to very recent dates. By this conveyance it appears that Bonaparte's burning decree still continues in full force, and the most rigid exertions are used to prevent any kind of commercial intercourse with Great Britain. Yet our government have granted licenses to vessels to proceed to the continent, with permission to bring home seeds, &c. but all other French goods are prohibited.

PORTUGAL.—The situation of this country has put a total stop to all kind of commerce, except the export of their wines, which, from the scarcity of wine, and the want of brandies to make them up, have got up to the enormous price of 60l. per pipe, exclusive of duty, excise, and charges, which, if added to the first cost, would bring port wine to a market at no less a price than 120l. per pipe! There are no old wines in the country, consequently the prices are likely to advance still higher.

SPAIN.—The commerce with this country is chiefly confined to Cadiz, and that only in the

the indigos, cotton-wool, and hides, &c. of South America, exported thence to this country for sale on commission. The wines, as sherry, &c. are very scarce and dear, and old wines not to be had at any price; the London docks, however, have a stock of the article nearly equal to five years' consumption, and prices are from 85l. to 110l. per butt, duty, &c. paid.

WEST INDIES.—By the last mails we have been informed of a large fleet's arrival off Barbadoes bound for Jamaica, and the other islands, without the loss of a single ship. This information gave general satisfaction to our underwriters at Lloyd's, who lately have suffered severely by the captures made by French privateers in our channel. The provisions sent out by this fleet, will no doubt arrive at a very favourable market, as beef, pork, butter, &c. were scarce in the islands, and in much demand. British manufactured goods were selling at full 20 per cent. under cost, and the markets completely glutted.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The markets here are overstocked with all kinds of Manchester goods, &c. &c. and sale cannot be forced at even prices considerably under first cost. Our speculators at Liverpool and Manchester experience daily the folly of shipping every kind of inferior goods to the Brazils, and many of them would now wish their goods even at home, to satisfy their creditors with some kind of payment or security for the debts unguardedly contracted.

Current Prices of Shares in Navigable Canals, Docks, Bridges, Roads, Water Works, and Fire and Life Insurance Companies, at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, 'Change Alley, Cornhill, 22d March, 1811.—Croydon Canal, 29l. per share.—Grand Junction ditto, 270l. ditto.—Grand Surry ditto, 98l. ditto.—Huddersfield ditto, 31l. 10s. ditto.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 42l. 10s. ditto.—Leeds and Liverpool ditto, 181l. ditto.—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union ditto, 112l. ditto.—Lancaster ditto, 27l. ditto.—Rochdale ditto, 53l. ditto.—Thames and Medway ditto, 45l. per share premium.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 36l. per share.—Worcester and Birmingham ditto, 41l. ditto.—Commercial Dock, with the new share attached, 163l. per share.—East India Dock, 129l. per cent.—East Country Dock, 80l. per share.—London Dock Stock, 129l. per cent.—Ditto Scrip, 25l. per cent. premium.—West India Dock Stock, 166l. per cent.—Commercial Road, 136l. ditto.—East London Water Works, 188l. per share.—Grand Junction ditto, 13l. per share, premium.—Kent ditto, 27l. ditto.—South London ditto, 120l. per share.—West Middlesex ditto, 110l. ditto.—Albion Insurance Office, 57l. ditto.—Globe ditto, 120l. ditto.—Imperial ditto, 80l. ditto.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-office Shares, &c. in March, 1811, (to the 25th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London: Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1170l. the last half-yearly dividend at the rate of 45l. per share clear, per annum.—Birmingham, 1060l. dividing 42l. clear.—Coventry, 855l. dividing at the rate of 32l. per share.—Swansea, 167l.; the last dividend 8l. per share.—Monmouthshire, 129l.—Grand Junction, 271l. to 270l.—Warwick and Napton, 290l. dividing 10l. per share.—Warwick and Birmingham, dividing 9l.—Shrewsbury, 145l. dividing 8l.—Kennet and Avon, 43l. 10s. to 42l.—Wilts and Berks, 45l. to 35l. 10s.—Rochdale, 55l. to 54l.—Ellesmere, 80l.—Union, 110l.—Grand Union, 8l. discount.—Lancaster, 26l. with dividend of 1l. per share.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 24l.—Worcester and Birmingham old Shares, 40l.—New ditto, 1l. 10s. premium.—Croydon, 30l.—West India Dock Stock, 167l. to 165l.—London Dock, 129l. to 127l.—Ditto Scrip, 26l. per cent. premium.—Commercial Dock old shares, 159l. with new share attached.—Albion Assurance, 57l. to 56l.—Globe, 120l.—Atlas, par.—Rock, 1l. 1s. to 19s. premium.—East London Water Works, 189l.—Grand Junction ditto, 12l. 10s. premium.—London Institution, 68l. 5s.—Strand Bridge, 12l. discount.—Vauxhall ditto, 28l. discount.—Dover-street-road, 10s. to 1l. premium.—Commercial Road, 135l. per cent. ex half-yearly dividend. 3l.—The monthly sale is on the first Friday.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

FEBRUARY.

Thawing Month.

The rivers swell,

Of bonds impatient, sudden from the hills,

O'er rocks, and woods, in broad brown cataracts,

A thousand snow-fed torrents shoot at once.

DURING the whole of the present month the weather has been extremely changeable; and on eighteen of the twenty-eight days there has been rain, viz. on the 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and from the 21st to the 28th, inclusive. On the 15th the rain was very heavy, and continued so, almost without intermission, through the whole day. There was a frost in the night of the 16th, but it only continued until the following morning.

On the 1st the wind was south-west; in the afternoon of the 2d, south-east; on the 3d and 4th, south-west; 5th and 6th, south-east; 7th and 8th, south-west; 9th, easterly; from the 10th to the 14th, westerly; on the 15th, east; 16th, northerly; 17th, 18th, 19th, southerly;

southerly; 20th, north-west; 21st, south-south-west; 22d and 23d, south-west; 24th, south-east, and south; 25th, 26th, and 27th, west; and on the 28th, south-west. We had strong gales on the 1st, 3d, 8th, and 26th, but particularly on the 8th.

February 3. There was a peculiarly high tide, without any apparent cause; but in the course of the day a heavy gale blowing from the south-west accounted for it.

Garden pease begin to appear out of the ground.

February 4. A species of *podura*, or spring-tail, is come out of its place of concealment, and runs about in the day-time upon old mossy walls. These insects, like all others of the same tribe, have a kind of elastic tail, which is folded under the body, and by means of which they are enabled to leap to very considerable distances. This power is evidently given to them for the purpose of aiding their escape from enemies. It is a singular circumstance that one species of these insects, (*viz. podura aquatica* of Linnæus,) is found usually on the surface of the water, on which it leaps with nearly as much agility as the others do on hard substances.

February 4. The lark and redbreast sing. On sunny and sheltered banks, vegetation has begun. The leaves of several plants have shot out of the ground in the course of the last seven or eight days.

February 5. There are now a great number of lambs on the commons and in pastures.

From this day to the 14th, the weather was in every respect so unfavourable, that I was scarcely able to walk out in the fields during the whole interval. I had, however, an opportunity of remarking that the leaf-buds of the gooseberry and lilac were becoming green.

February 14. The larch and yew are both in flower.

Hitherto there has only been one salmon caught in our rivers during the present month.

I observed a dark-coloured butterfly this day, but it was at such a distance that I could not discover the species. It was doubtless either *papilio io*, or *urtica*.

The flowers of *laurustinus* die and drop off. Coltsfoot (*tussilago farfara*) and ivy-leaved speedwell (*veronica hederaefolia*) are both in flower.

February 16. Rooks are beginning to pair.

The catkins of two or three species of willows appear; and the leaves of cuckoo-pint (*arum maculatum*) spring from the ground.

February 17. Bees of different kinds are busily employed apparently in collecting the pollen from the catkins of the willows. Small insects are flying about in every direction.

The blackbird and thrush sing.

The season is not a forward one. The late severe frosts, and the succession of wet weather since, have tended very considerably to check the progress of vegetation.

February 20. In sheltered gardens hyacinths and mezerion are in flower.

February 26. Rooks are employed in forming their nests; and partridges begin to pair.

The buds of trees begin to swell. Daffodils are in flower.

February 27. Water crow-foot (*ranunculus aquatilis*) is cut for the purpose of feeding cattle.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

SINCE our last Report two numbers of the BOTANICAL MAGAZINE have appeared, the contents of which we shall proceed to enumerate, and occasionally to comment upon.

Alœ foliolosa. Under this article Mr. Ker has given a new generic character of the genus *Alœ*; the principal additional character in which appears to us to be its having winged seeds. This species is nearly allied to *A. spiralis*, from which, and from the cushion-alœ, it differs remarkably in habit from the lengthening of the caudex, still closely covered with the foliage.

Alœ recurva, *venosa* of Lamarck, and *Alœ mirabilis*, both belong to that division of the genus which bear a bilabiate corolla with the laciniae rolled back.

Alœ virens. This is one of Mr. Haworth's species which is not taken up in the Hortus Kewensis, and was not before mentioned by any author; it has long scarlet reflexed flowers.

Alœ margaritifera, *γ. minima*. *Minor* has been before published under the name, however, of *media*.

Alœ arachnoides, *β. pumila*; the *atrovirens* of Decandolle.

Alœ mitriformis, *β. brevifolia*. This plant is considered as a distinct species by Haworth, but the *brevifolia* of the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis and of Decandolle is a different plant; the *prolifera* of Haworth. Mr. Ker has remarked that the synonym quoted from Decandolle in the Hortus Kewensis belongs to *α*, and not to *β*, to which it is there erroneously referred. We are glad to see that this ingenious botanist continues to illustrate this difficult genus, the more particularly, as, from the succulent nature of these plants, very little satisfaction can be obtained from consulting different herbariums in regulating the synonyms. It is especially satisfactory too, that so many of the drawings are made from Mr. Haworth's collection, because this gentleman's monograph of this genus in the 7th

volume of the Linnæan Transactions being the most complete of any we have, these figures serve to identify his species with certainty, as being taken from the same plants as he has described; and thus give an additional value to his work.

Strumaria crispa, the *Amaryllis crispa* of Jacquin and other authors. This article contains a new generic character, and an enumeration of what Mr. Ker considers as a species belonging to this species.

In Dr. Sims's department we find

Hibiscus surattensis, a beautiful and singular annual, of which we have not before any coloured figure, perhaps indeed no figure at all, for it is rather doubtful whether the other figures may not all belong to a different species. It is a pity that the flowers are expanded for so short a time.

Diosma pulchella. This beautiful little shrub well merits its name, and, as *Diosma* is become so extensive a genus, we can but wish that Bergius's division at first adopted by Linnæus and afterwards given up, had been retained, and the name of *Hartogia* applied to all such as had three capsules, without regard to the separation of the sexes.

Justicia nervosa. The *Eranthemum pulchellum* of our gardens, where it has long been known as a very ornamental inhabitant of the stove, producing its fine violet-blue flowers through the greater part of the year. Dr. Sims remarks, that, as this plant was referred to *Justicia* with the trivial name of *pulchella* by Ker before the publication of Vahl's work, and since adopted by Roxburgh, the latter name ought to have been preferred by the author of the *Hortus Kewensis* to that of Vahl, who evidently was not aware of its being the *Eranthemum pulchellum*. Linnæus took up the genus *Eranthemum* from an imperfect specimen, not improbably of this very plant, in Herman's herbarium. Notwithstanding these reasons, however, Dr. Sims has continued Vahl's name, because it is adopted in the *Hortus Kewensis*, which he considers as being likely to become the standard for names of plants cultivated in our gardens. This is also the *Ruellia varians* of Ventenat's *Hortus Celsii*.

Nymphaea nitida. This is considered as a new species of Water-lily, having a near affinity with *N. odorata*, but not, like that, hardy enough to bear our winters, when planted in an open pond, but requiring the treatment of a tropical production. Its native country seems to be unknown.

Nymphaea rubra (var. β .) *rosea*. Native of the East Indies, and a very magnificent plant.

Lotus australis. Not unlike in habit to our *Lotus corniculatus*, but producing delicate crimson flowers.

Cnicus spinosissimus. By the help of the Linnæan herbarium, Dr. Smith has confirmed to Dr. Sims the truth of Haller's assertion, that Gmelin's Siberian plant is different from this, although Willdenow, and most other botanists, continue to quote the *Flora Sibirica* in the synonymy of this species.

English Botany, for the two last months, contains

Chenopodium botryodes. This is considered by Dr. Smith as a new species, first pointed out to him by the accurate Mr. Wigg, growing near Yarmouth. We should be inclined to think it may be a variety of *Ch. rubrum* for any thing Dr. Smith has told us here.

Ulmus glabra. We have often been puzzled to make out our elms in our walks. It appears that there are more species than we were aware of, and that they have not generally been understood. Mr. Forster, who has paid so much attention to English botany, is of opinion, that Dr. Smith's *Ulmus campestris*, t. 1886, is the *Ulmus minor folio angusto scabro* of Goodyer and Ray, and very little known out of Norfolk. And that his *suberosa*, t. 2161, is *Ulmus vulgarissimus folio lato scabro* of those writers.

Meum athamanticum. Native of Scotland and the northern parts of England and Wales. There seems to have been much difficulty in determining to what genus to refer this plant. Linnæus in the *Species Plantarum* called it *Athamanta Meum*, in his *Systema Vegetab.* he removed it to *Æthusa*. Jacquin restored the old name, which has been since generally followed.

Potamogeton gramineum; about which there appears to have been some difficulty, as Lightfoot mistook the plant altogether.

Lychuis alpina, first discovered in this island by Mr. Geo. Don, on rocks near the summit of Clora mountains, in Angusshire.

Euphorbia Lathyris. Although we suspect that this plant owes its origin to our gardens, being found chiefly in the neighbourhood of towns, yet it establishes itself so perfectly in many places, that it may have as good a right to be considered as belonging to the English Flora as some others.

Centaurea Isardi, from the island of Jersey. There is a species of *Centaurea* which appears to us to be distinct from *nigra*, though probably confounded with it, so common that we have found it among the straw in hackney-coaches. It has no blackness about it; has generally a nearly undivided stem; leaves very narrow, and terminating in a sort of petiolus; what is this?

Asplenium viride. *Trichomanes ramosum* of Linnæus and other authors is a variety of this. splenium

Asplenium alternifolium, a sort of intermediate species between *septentrionale* and *Ruta muraria*; discovered in the south of Scotland by Mr. Dixon. It has been long known in Germany. We suspect it may be more frequent than is supposed in our island, as we recollect to have found specimens, which we were at a loss to determine whether to refer to *septentrionale* or *Ruta muraria*.

Our country readers will be pleased to hear that the second volume of the *Hortus Kewensis* is printed, and will speedily be published. The continued publication of this useful and scientific work is not likely to be retarded by the death of Mr. Dryander.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February, 1811, to the 24th of March, 1811, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30.20. March 12. Wind S.E.
Lowest, 28.90. — 24. — S.W.

Thermometer.

Highest, 60° March 21. Wind S.W.
Lowest, 35° — 14 and 16. — S.E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 1.1 inch.

On the 8th in the evening the mercury stood at 29.00, and on the next day at the same hour it had risen to 30.10.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 7°.

This small variation has occurred several times in the course of the month.

The small quantity of rain fallen since our last Report requires no notice at present, it shall be stated in the next. The beginning of the month was showery, but the temperature has been remarkably mild, and the weather, in general, serene and bright. Of the twenty-eight days, eighteen have been what we usually denominate brilliant, through the whole course of many of them scarcely a cloud intervened between us and the sun's rays. The average height of the thermometer is 46.7, this is nearly four degrees higher than the mean temperature of the corresponding month of last year. The spring is accordingly remarkably forward, which indicates, we fear, no good to our early crops, as much severe weather may still be looked for, which will infallibly cut off the young blossoms. The wind during the last three days has come from the east, though it has been chiefly in the west during the month.

Highbgate.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Wigan Correspondent has mistaken COMMON SENSE, who quoted the Bakewell System as a parallel, not as an analogous case.

We shall be glad to receive communications detailing the effects of the Paper Money system, on the prices of particular commodities; and on the operation of indefinite Paper Capitals, thrown by a certain Public Body into the hands of middle-men, or speculators. Such facts will be demonstrative of the true cause of all our commercial and financial difficulties.

The Editor deeply regrets the unavoidable delay of many valuable Communications, and assures all his Correspondents that so far as is consistent with the necessary variety of matter, and with the preference due to important temporary subjects, their papers shall have place in the order in which they have been received. Some valuable disquisitions on abstract, and metaphysical subjects, which have been a considerable time in hand, will be inserted as soon as possible; but their authors will, it is hoped, liberally defer to communications of a useful and practical tendency, to which the interests and character of this Miscellany have always occasioned a preference to be given.

Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

March 21, 1811.

ERRATA

In our last Number, page 123, "the Rev. and eccentric William Thone, late minister of Gowan;" instead of, the Rev. and eccentric William Thom, late minister of Goyan. In this Number, page 204, column 2, line 32 from the bottom, for embodied, read es-grafted.